DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; cold; fresh to brisk westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,571. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c; cash cotton, 7¾c.

CONGRESS.—The Fifty-sixth Congress met at noon yesterday. Gen. Henderson of Iowa was elected Speaker and the Reed rules were adopted. Objection to the swearing in of Representative-elect Roberts of Utah was made by Taylor of Ohio, and the former was asked by the Speaker to step aside. This he did, after being assured that he would forfeit none of his rights by doing so. He was not allowed to take the oath, and the matter will be brought up to-day. Not a voice was raised on the floor of the House in his behalf. Both houses, out of respect to the memory of the late Vice President, adjourned early. The Secretary of the Treasury submitted the estimate for the appropriations for 1901. The Republican House Currency bill was introduced. Congressman Payne of New York introduced the Shipping bill. The Senate Finance Committee Currency bill was yesterday made public.—Pages 1 and 5.

FOREIGN.—It is rumored in London that Gen. Methuen's force has reached Kimberley. The bombardment of Kimberley continues with great fierceness. Fuller details from the battle of Modder River show that both sides fought with great tenacity. The most effective work was done by the artillery. The charges that the Boers fired on the Red Cross are repeated. The Abyssinian Conference recently held in Rome concerned the boundaries only. In the discussion of the German Currency bill in the German Reichstag yesterday several speakers asserted that all hope for the restoration of the silver standard was gone. The Paris police yesterday seized copies of a paper containing insulting references to Queen Victoria. The discussion of the German Meat Inspection bill has been postponed. Ambassador Choate denies that he had any intention of confirming the remarks of Secretary Chamberlain in his Leicester speech.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

Seven persons were killed and several injured in a rear-end collision near Salida, Col.

There were two slight snowfalls in this city last night, both confined to a limited section uptown.

Because of the unusually low level of water in Brooklyn's main storage reservoir, officials in charge are feeling much anxiety.

A shortage which may reach $20,000 or $25,000 has been discovered in the accounts of L. E. Goldsmith, assistant cashier of the National Bank of Port Jervis. It is said he will make the shortage good.

Page 2.

News of the marriage on Thanksgiving Day of Dr. Joseph Kussy and Miss Josephine Hertz, both of Newark, N. J., leaked out yesterday. They had started for Philadelphia to see a football game, and stopped off at Trenton long enough to have the knot tied.

Page 3.

Fortitude Lodge, No. 10, F. and A. M., of Brooklyn, yesterday celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its institution.

Oscar F. Williams, ex-Consul to Manila, arrived here and talked optimistically of the situation in the Philippines.

The painting of the signing of the Spanish peace protocol at Washington intended for the White House, as reported, and executed by M. Chartran on a commission from Henry C. Frick, is on its way to this country.

The Liberty Cycle Company, which is not in the bicycle trust and claims to have had trouble in getting orders for certain bicycle parts filled, made a general assignment.

Announcement is made that the fruit display from this State for the Paris Exposition is now nearly all collected and is in cold storage.

Morris Smith, eighteen years old, of 222 Clinton Street, was killed by a fall at 59 Walker Street, where he was employed. His sister witnessed the accident.

George L. Rives, on behalf of the Directors, yesterday made application to the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the corporation of Harper & Brothers. His application was granted, and F. C. Cantine was appointed referee to hear testimony in the matter. The State Trust Company is appointed temporary receiver.

Page 4.

Justice Scott denied the application made by Weber & Fields for an injunction to restrain Cissie Loftus from appearing in public except at their theatre.

William Shields, aged thirteen, of Long Island City, was arraigned on a charge of attempted train wrecking.

Lawyers representing Franklin Syndicate depositors filed notice of application for an injunction to restrain the postal authorities from returning letters addressed to the concern, claiming that all the depositors are entitled to share in the money contained in these letters.

Page 6.

At a conference of artists and architects, to be held in Baltimore means of beautifying cities are to be discussed.

The Board of Health decided against the admission of any coffe from the plague-infected port of Santos. This action seriously effects the coffee trade.

The fourteen enumerators who are to take the census in Northern Alaska have accepted posts which, it is not at all improbable, may cost them their lives, at wages much lower than are usual in the gold region.

Page 7.

John W. Keller was elected President of the Democratic Club last night.

Kentucky's State Election Commissioners yesterday began the count of the vote for Governor.

The funeral of ex-Major Frederick A. Schroeder of Brooklyn was held at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church.

Charles Thomas Davis, editor of a financial paper, was arrested on a charge of attempted extortion made by a brokerage firm.

With the biggest cargo that was ever brought from China to an American port on the Atlantic Coast, the steamship Ping Suey arrived here yesterday.

The extraordinary term of court for the trial of election cases resumed work in an improvised room in the Criminal Court Building. George T. Sullivan was convicted of false registration.

Page 8.

A meeting in aid of the Tuskegee Industrial Institute was held last night in the Concert Hall at Madison Square Garden.

A case involving the relative authority of the State Land Board and the Municipal Dock Improvement in disposing of lands under water which will be submitted to the courts, the basis of the action being applications for grants by the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, shows positively, in the opinion of officials, that the Astoria gas scheme is not dead.

Page 10.

The Continental Trust Company, about to be organized in Jersey City, with a capital and surplus of $500,000 each, will erect an eight-story office building on the site of Taylor's Hotel.

Page 11.

The combination known as the "Cast Iron Pipe Trust" was declared to be illegal by the United States Supreme Court yesterday. The suit was brought under the anti-trust law of 1890.

Page 14.

At its fifth annual meeting yesterday the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance heard reports of the work done for Sunday observance and elected officers.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne made his opening address to the jury in the Molineux trial, and was permitted by the Recorder to describe the death of Barnet in connection with the circumstances of the murder of Mrs. Adams.

Amusements.—Page 4.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
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Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

No Extra Charge

On the Lake Shore Limited for Cleveland or Toledo. Every day, quick time, perfect track, smooth service via New York Central.—Adv.

GEORGE H. HUBER ROBBED

The Museum Manager Assaulted by Highwaymen Near Yonkers.

HIS WATCH AND $250 TAKEN

Gave Four Assailants a Hard Tussle and Was Injured in the Leg—Arrests on Suspicion.

One of the boldest highway robberies of recent years in the vicinity of this city was perpetrated in Yonkers shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The victim is George H. Huber, the museum owner and roadhouse keeper, who is now lamenting the loss of a gold watch and nearly $250 in cash, and who is nursing a severely injured leg as a result of his mishap. Four men are under arrest in connection with the robbery.

Mr. Huber is a man of somewhat more than middle age and carries about 240 pounds of avoirdupois. A good deal of his weight is of course superfluous, but he is active enough to put up an interesting tussle and his assailants did not rob him without considerable work.

Their deed was all the bolder from the fact that it was committed only 500 or 600 feet from the Empire City Trotting Track, which is not far from the city line, and a number of men were at work just inside the high board fence which surrounds the track. Plenty of houses are a short distance off. Furthermore, on the water tower used in connection with the track, one man was standing who witnessed the whole fracas, though it was over too soon for him to do any good.

Mr. Huber, who takes a good deal of interest in trotting, is making additions to some stables he owns just opposite the entrance to the track. He drove up to these stables yesterday, and a few minutes later started off for his roadhouse at Jerome Avenue and East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. He turned out of Yonkers Avenue into Central Park Avenue, and as he was descending the slope of the latter thoroughfare he noticed two men, one a tall one, dressed in dark clothes, sauntering in ahead of him.

The mare went ahead at a jog trot and reached the men at a spot where the road is flanked on one side by a rather deep ditch. Mr. Huber turned here to the left to pass the men. The taller one swung carelessly out right in his way, and he turned to the middle of the road again. As the mare's head came even with the pedestrians they sprang in a trice from either side to the bridle and caught the rein hard by the bit.

Mr. Huber looked out and took it for a joke.

"Hey, there," he called good-humoredly, "what are you doing there?"

Then they turned their faces toward him, and he saw that they were fairly well dressed young men, who looked like Italians. Suddenly they yanked the mare to the right, cramping the wagon close on that side, and as they did so began to back it over toward the ditch. Simultaneously they each drew a revolver.

"When I saw that," said Mr. Huber afterward, "I knew I couldn't get away. So I sat there a minute, studying what to do."

His studies were interrupted, however, by the approach of a taller man, who covered the roadhouse keeper with his weapon, holding it in his left hand, and exclaimed unpleasantly: "Money, money, money, money. Money, or I shoot!" The smaller one still kept at the mare's head.

Mr. Huber was sitting at the right of the wagon, and the fellow who had approached him leaned over and grabbed him by the lapel of his coat. A struggle ensued, and Mr. Huber, happening to turn his head, caught sight of another man some thirty yards back on the road.

"Hey, help!" he shouted. "Come ahead, there."

The man addressed came ahead at a smart run, but the result was somewhat unexpected. He was at the left side of the wagon in a minute, and as Mr. Huber rose to get out there, threw his arms around the latter's ample waist. Mr. Huber put his left arm about his new assailant's neck and began to pound him, when the tall man ran around from the other side and joined in the scuffle.

A moment later they were all three rolling and fighting in the ditch together, while the man at the head of the horse stuck manfully to his post and repressed his desire to take a hand in the contest.

"I kept punching at them every time I got a chance," said Mr. Huber last night. "I soon found my right leg was badly injured. I don't know whether I got the hurt in the fall or not. But one of those fellows sat on my shoulders while the tall man that threatened me first went through my pockets. Both had guns. I didn't dare shout because when I hollered the first time telling that rascal to come ahead, the tall man said, 'If you holler, I shoot.'

"The tall man put his hand down in my right hand breeches pocket and pulled out a wad of about $250, with some checks among it. There was another roll of $185 and $20 in gold that he missed in the same pocket, and another wad of $70 in a vest pocket, which also contained a gold cigar cutter. He went right through that vest pocket without getting those things.

"When he got the big wad, I said, 'Well, you've done it now. You broke my leg and you got my money. Now get away.' Presently the robber reached into my inside coat pockets and took out some papers, which he concluded to replace.

"Then he grabbed my gold watch, and tore it off, breaking the chain in two. But he completely missed my big diamond shirt stud. When they got the watch, two of the men backed off, covering me with their pistols. Then the tall fellow, who had the watch and money, ran off into the woods, and the other two, another having come up, swung the mare's head around and led her off down a by-road that went into the woods in the direction of Mount Vernon."

Mr. Huber was rescued by a contractor whom he had passed on the road, and who presently came up with a horse and runabout. In fact he had been "sparring for time," as he expressed it, hoping for the arrival of this man. The contractor displayed some reluctance to help him, Mr. Huber said, but finally allowed him to climb into his wagon and took him back to the stables. There he borrowed a wagon, had the horse he had driven to the stables put in it, and drove off to his roadhouse.

At the roadhouse he improvised some crutches out of planking, and was then driven in a phaeton down to the apartment house where he lives, 1,919 Seventh Avenue. His physician says the ligaments about his right knee are badly torn, and that he cannot go out for three months.

He told a eporter last night that he was going to be out to-day. "Why, I broke a leg in Ohio twelve years ago," said he, "and came all the way on to this city before I got it set."

The Yonkers police were promptly notified of the robbery. The mare was found with the wagon in a patch of woods just off the by-road down which she was led. Later, the Yonkers police found four Italians walking toward Mount Vernon, and arrested them on suspicion.

They will be taken to this city to-day to see if Mr. Huber can identify them. They said they were Giuseppe Manzitta, Michael Rose, Michael George, and Nicholas Adislicho.

National Bank for a Chicago Suburb.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Evanston will start the new year with a First National Bank, the capital stock of $100,000 having been subscribed by representative men of the northern suburb. Prominent in the list of probable Directors are, M. M. Kirkham, Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; Thomas Bates, Mayor; R. P. Johnson, an Iowa capitalist; James A. Patten, member of the Chicago Board of Trade; and Hugh R. Wilson and A. N. Young, Chicago commission merchants.

Dr. Wise Eulogizes Baron Hirsch.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—Dr. Isaac M. Wise, President of the Hebrew Union College, in referring to a movement to erect a monument to Baron Hirsch in New York, said to-day: "Baron Hirsch ranks among the greatest philanthropists of the century, equalled only by his wife, Baroness Hirsch. He did all the good one millionaire could possibly do, or ever did do, for the poor, neglected, and persecuted."

WILLIAM F. MILLER ARRESTED.

The Brooklyn Franklin Syndicate Manager Said to Have Been Captured at Montreal.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—In a telegram received here to-night at the local offices of the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, the capture of William F. Miller, accused of having been connected with the Franklin Syndicate swindle in New York, was announced as having been effected at Montreal by the agency's operatives, who have been in pursuit of the fugitive since his disappearance ten days ago.

CULLEN FOR HIGHER BENCH.

Governor to Appoint Him to Court of Appeals—Justice Not Informed Yet.

It was announced yesterday that Gov. Roosevelt will designate Supreme Court Justice Edgar M. Cullen of the Second Judicial District as one of the Justices to form part of the Court of Appeals.

Under the amendment to Article VI. of the Constitution, adopted at the recent election, the Court of Appeals will early in January certify to the Governor that the court is unable by reason of the accumulation of cases pending therein to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, and suggest the number of Justices of the Supreme Court necessary to carry on the work of the Court of Appeals. The Governor may designate not to exceed four Supreme Court Justices to form part of the Court of Appeals until the pressure of business is relieved.

Justice Cullen was seen last night at his home, 144 Willow Street, Brooklyn, by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES and asked if he had heard anything from the Governor concerning his reported intention.

"I have no information about the matter," was his reply. "I know absolutely nothing about it, and I cannot make it any stronger than that."

It is understood to be the Governor's intention to designate one or two Democratic Justices to this work

Senator Platt is said to favor the designation of Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of Elmira, while Frank Platt is understood to have urged that Justice Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse he named as one of the Justices for the work of the higher court.

Secretary of War Elihu Root is credited with advancing the interests of Justice Peter B. McLennan.

It is understood that the Justices of the Court of Appeals, who have been consulted by the Governor, have expressed their disapproval of the designation of any Justice who is not familiar with the work of the Appellate Division.

MAY NAME THREE JUSTICES.

Governor and Court of Appeals Members Discuss the Question.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—The question as to how many Supreme Court Justices are necessary is now being debated by the members of the Court of Appeals and the Governor. The Court of Appeals Justices do not want to take any more of the Supreme Court Justices than is absolutely necessary, and do not desire any more than can be worked advantageously. Several of the Judges have talked with the Governor, and from the views advanced thus far it is believed that the number which the Governor will be asked to designate will be three. The Governor said to-night that the subject of designating but three Justices had been broached, and that he was now looking into the advisability of the matter.

One of the Judges of the Court of Appeals said that it was believed that the court would work more smoothly with three Supreme Court Justices than four. The plan was in operation in the Appellate Division in the First Department, and worked most advantageously. The Chief Judge will have to sit at all times, preside over the consultations as well as the court, and look after the motions, calendars, &c., so that he will have but little time to write opinions. On either side of him will sit three Judges, six in all, leaving three to prepare opinions at all times. With four extra Justices there would be an extra man, and this would interfere with the smooth working of the court.

To-day ex-Attorney General Rosendale, Hamilton Harris, Marcus T. Hun, J. Newton Fiero, Arthur L. Andrews, and James F. Tracey of this city went before the Governor and asked that he designate Justice Judson S. Landon of Schenectady to sit on the Court of Appeals bench. Justice Cady Herrick also waited on the Governor this afternoon, and asked that Justice S. Alonzo Kellogg of Plattsburg, who has been sitting as an Appellate Justice in the place of the late Justice John R. Putnam, who died recently in Hongkong, be named to succeed Justice Putnam.

CASHIER'S $20,000 SHORTAGE.

L. E. Goldsmith of the National Bank of Port Jervis Will, It Is Said, Make the Amount Good.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Errors have been discovered in the accounts of Louis E. Goldsmith, assistant cashier of the National Bank of Port Jervis, and it is said the shortage may reach $20,000 or possibly $25,000. The accounts have been thoroughly investigated by Bank Examiner W. H. Irvan, who has been at work upon the books since Nov. 14.

Mr. Goldsmith is at his home in this place, and it is stated that he will rectify the errors and make good any deficiency which may exist without loss of time. The assistant cashier is one of the most prominent men in Port Jervis, and is connected with the wealthiest families here. He married a daughter of the late Charles St. John, who was a former President of the bank and a member of Congress from this district. Goldsmith is also Treasurer of the Union School, the Deer Park Club, and the Co-operative Fire Insurance Company.

Just how the errors in the accounts occurred cannot now be stated, as it has as yet been impossible to obtain an intelligent explanation from Goldsmith. His accounts with the other organizations with which he has been connected have been investigated, and have been found to balance to the last cent. There has been no run on the bank, and none is anticipated. Local business interests, it is said, are ready to furnish large amounts of money in the event of a demand for their funds being made by any of the depositors.

METAL TRADE MEN CONFER.

About 100 leading representatives of the metal trade were in secret session all day yesterday and long into the night in the small ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria. They came from all parts of the country and represented dealers in and producers of all the baser metals. A. J. Caldwell was Secretary of the meeting.

A reporter for THE TIMES learned that the object of the meeting was the forming of an organization which could arrange some plan so that contracts could be made on a more satisfactory basis than at present. One of the interested men said that prices had steadily advanced on all kinds of metals, and it was impossible to make a contract for delivery in ninety days at the prices ruling at the time the contract was suggested. This was stated to be injurious in many respects, and how best to remedy it is the problem those concerned are trying to solve.

Octogenarian Seeks a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Dec. 4.—Mrs. Matilda Burchfield, eighty-one years of age, has brought suit for divorce against her husband, William, who is a few years her senior, a veteran of the civil war and a pensioner. The aged couple have lived together for many years—so many, in fact, that they are not just clear on the point. In her bill Mrs. Burchfield says her husband has utterly failed for eighteen months to provide her with the commonest necessities of life; that she has been compelled to drudge in the fields, planting and putting by crops, which her husband promptly gave away to his son-in-law.

BROOKLYN WATER SUPPLY LOW

Condition of Main Storage Reservoir at Rockville Centre Makes Officials Anxious.

Anxiety is felt by officials in charge of Brooklyn's water supply because of the unusually low level of water in the main storage reservoir of the system at Rockville Centre, L. I. Ordinarily at this season there have been from twenty to twenty-three feet of water in this reservoir. The depth of water in the big basin at present is only four feet, eleven inches. The reason for this is that the rainfall for the month of November this year has been one of the lightest registered since the reservoir was built. The total rainfall in the month was 2.69 inches, about one-half that in 1898.

The supply in the reservoir was reduced five feet in July, August, and September, and the condition of affairs was not improved in October. The light rainfall in November resulted in further decreasing the supply, instead of making up for the greater consumption of water during the Summer months.

Ordinarily from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 gallons are drawn from this storage reservoir daily for consumption, but under existing conditions only about 5,000,000 gallons can be drawn each day.

THE WATER SUPPLY INQUIRY.

Working Committees Appointed by the Merchants' Association.

The Committee on Water Supply of the Merchants' Association met yesterday, in the rooms of the association, and organized.

A Sub-Committee on Plan, Scope, and Organization was formed and reported upon a plan of work.

The plan adopted embraces six working committees, which were appointed. The members will begin at once a thorough inquiry into the conditions and needs relating to a pure and abundant water supply for New York.

CITY HAD TWO SNOWFALLS.

Both Were Feeble and Confined to a Limited Up-Town Section.

There were two feeble attempts at a snowstorm uptown last night. The first snowfall took place about 6:30 o'clock. The flakes were large, but quickly melted. The snowstorm seemed to be limited to the section of the city lying between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and Ninety-third Streets.

Enough snow fell to keep wet the sidewalks, especially on the side streets, until after 9 o'clock. At 10:30 snow began to fall once more, but the flakes were smaller than those earlier in the evening, and the fall soon ceased.

THREE FEET OF SNOW IN OHIO.

First Storm of the Season Occurred Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Dec. 4.—A most remarkable snowstorm struck Northeastern Ohio to-day, the first of the season. At 5 o'clock A. M. the air was filled with large flakes, and by noon, by actual measurement, there was a nineteen-inch depth on a level. This evening it is a little less than three feet deep on a level, and in places four feet.

On the Jamestown and Franklin branch of the Lake Shore some three miles south of Ashtabula trains plowed their way through four feet of snow for some distance. Street cars have been running double-headers all day and section men on all roads have been assigned to the work of shoveling away the drifts.

One of the remarkable features of the storm is that it is not general. At Erie, forty miles east of Ashtabula, the ground is bare. Railroad men arriving from Oil City, eighty-nine miles south, report the ground bare there also, and but little snow even at points many miles north of there. It is however quite probable that the storm is traveling east.

The temperature throughout the day was moderate, but to-night as the snowfall ceases the temperature is falling and the wind blowing fiercely.

The open Fall weather in this section and all along the lakes has been the talk of the marine men, but navigation will now close quickly.

Snow in New York State.

MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 4.—A heavy northeast snowstorm set in Sunday night and still continues, insuring the first good sleighing of the season.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Snow fell last night to the depth of six inches. Sleighs are running to-day for the first time this season.

SHOT BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 4.—Ernest Talmage of this city was shot twice and seriously injured by highwaymen last evening shortly after 8 o'clock in a clump of woods on the old Boston-New York Turnpike Road, as he was on his way home. One bullet penetrated the body near the heart, and the other lodged in the muscles of the left arm.

The road where the encounter took place is lined with a heavy growth of underbrush, where the robbers concealed themselves until Talmage was opposite them, when they jumped out upon him. They commanded his money, and attempted to reach his pockets. Talmage is plucky and well built, and gave the highwaymen a tussle that they little expected. He had one of them down and would have come out a victor in the encounter had the other fellow not produced a revolver and fired. Talmage summoned assistance, but the men had disappeared, and a search of the surrounding country failed to reveal their whereabouts.

The police are of opinion that the highwaymen are Ward Phillips and John Tanner, the two men who sawed their way to freedom from Police Headquarters while awaiting trial for numerous burglaries. When captured, both men were armed and laden with booty. Since their escape they have been looting farmhouses and hiding in the woods. The police had an exciting chase for them on Saturday, but they eluded their pursuers not far from the place where Talmage was shot.

THE BELL CONSOLIDATION.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Local financial circles are still discussing with much interest the pending Bell Long Distance Telephone consolidation, and opinions regarding the proposition differ widely.

The announcement that the exchange of stock will be made on the basis of two for one has naturally caused some disappointment, as it had been generally expected that the Bell stockholders would get three shares of Long Distance stock for every share of Bell. But people who are close to the Bell management assert that Saturday's announcement was somewhat premature; that it has not, by any means, told the whole story, and that stockholders who have parted with their stock have certainly made a serious mistake. The fact that all the stock now offering is quickly absorbed would seem to indicate that there is good basis for these claims. Only when the official circular announcing the plan is issued—and it is expected soon—can a fair judgment be passed upon the project. But whatever else this may make clear, it is manifestly certain already that by the change, even though the new stock may be placed upon an 8 per cent. basis, the Bell stock, now commonly counted a "gilt-edged" conservative investment security, will be replaced by a stock that will be ranked for a time at least as speculative.

Beyond this it is also to be taken into account, so good authorities assert, that the present move, though of a most important character, is really only preliminary to a plan for the ultimate absorption of all the parent company's sub-corporations. This project will, of course, require much time for its accomplishment, but is bound to be very beneficial to the big corporation's stock, as well as to the securities of the smaller companies. It is likely to be demonstrated in due time that it will place Bell stockholders in a better position than at present both in the matter of the value of their investment and the actual returns thereon.

SENATE CURRENCY BILL

The Republican Measure Provides for a Gold Standard.

A $150,000,000 GOLD RESERVE

Contemplates the Refunding of the National Debt and Changes National Bank Provisions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The text of the Currency bill prepared by the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee is as follows:

"A bill to affirm the existing standard of value, to maintain the parity in value of all forms of money, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

"That the dollar consisting of 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, shall, as established by Section 3,511 of the Revised Statutes of the United States continue to be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard; and United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, when presented to the Treasury for redemption shall be redeemed in gold coin of such standard.

$150,000,000 GOLD RESERVE.

"That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to secure the prompt and certain redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes as hereinbefore provided, to set apart in the Treasury a reserve fund of $150,000,000 in gold coin, which fund shall be used for such redemption purposes only, and whenever and as often as any of said notes shall be redeemed from said fund it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to use said notes so redeemed to restore and maintain such reserve fund in the manner following, to wit:

"First—By exchanging the notes so redeemed for any gold coin in the general fund of the Treasury.

"Second—By accepting deposits of gold coin at the Treasury or at any Sub-Treasury in exchange for the United States notes so redeemed.

"Third—By procuring gold coin by the use of said notes in accordance with the provisions of Section 3,700 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

"If the Secretary of the Treasury is unable to restore and maintain the gold coin in the reserve fund by the foregoing methods, and the amount of such gold coin in said fund shall at any time fall below $100,000,000, then it shall be his duty to restore and maintain the same by borrowing money on the credit of the United States, and for the debt thus incurred to issue and sell coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of $50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of their issue, and payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

"The notes redeemed as herein provided shall only be used for the purpose of restoring said fund to the maximum amount of $150,000,000, and the amount of gold coin and notes in such reserve fund shall at no time exceed such maximum amount.

SILVER FOR TREASURY NOTES.

"That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury as fast as standard silver dollars are coined under the provisions of the acts of July 14, 1890, and June 13, 1898, from bullion purchased under the Act of July 14, 1890, to retire and cancel an equal amount of Treasury notes whenever received into the Treasury, either by exchange in accordance with the provisions of this act, or in the ordinary course of business, and upon the cancellation of Treasury notes, silver certificates shall be issued against the silver dollars so coined.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than $20, and to issue gold certificates therefor in denominations of not less than $20, and the coin so deposited shall be retained in the Treasury and held for the payment of such certificates on demand, and used for no other purpose. Such certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued, and when held by any National banking association, may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve:

"Provided, That whenever and so long as the gold coin held in the reserve fund in the Treasury for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes shall fall below $100,000,000, the authority to issue certificates as herein provided shall be suspended:

"And provided, further, That of the amount of such outstanding certificates one-fourth at least shall be in denominations of $50 or less:

"And provided, further, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, issue such certificates in denominations of $10,000, payable to order." And Section 5,193 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed. [The section sought to be repealed provides that certificates of deposit issued to National banks for deposits of United States notes shall be counted as part of the lawful money reserve of such banks.]

"That from and after the passage of this act no United States notes or Treasury notes shall be issued or reissued of denominations less than $10, and all such outstanding notes of a lower denomination shall, whenever received at the Treasury or redeemed, be canceled and notes of denominations of $10 or upward shall be substituted therefor. No silver certificates shall be hereafter issued of a higher denomination than $10, and all such outstanding certificates of a higher denomination shall, whenever received at the Treasury or redeemed, be retired and canceled and notes of denominations of $10 or less shall be substituted therefor.

REFUNDING OF BONDS.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States bearing interest at 5 per centum per annum, payable Feb. 1, 1904, and any of the bonds of the United States bearing interest at 4 per centum per annum, payable July, 1907, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at 3 per centum per annum, payable Aug. 1, 1908, and to issue in exchange therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of $50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority:

"Provided, That none of such outstanding bonds shall be received in such exchange at a valuation greater than their present worth to yield an income of 2¼ per centum per annum, and said bonds shall be issued at not less than par; and

"Provided Further, That such bonds, when issued, shall be numbered consecutively, in the order of their issue, and when payment is made the last numbers issued shall be first paid, and this order shall be followed until all the bonds are paid, and whenever any of the outstanding bonds are called for payment interest thereon shall cease three months after such call.

"And provided further, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the difference between the present worth, computed as aforesaid, of the outstanding bonds surrendered in accordance with the provisions of this act and their par value.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

"That upon deposit by National banking associations of any bonds of the United States, under the provisions of Sections 5,159 tnd 5,160 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, such associations shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by existing law, equal in face value to the par value of the bonds so deposited, and National banking associations now having bonds on deposit for the security of circulating notes less in face value than the par value of the bonds, or which may hereafter have such bonds on deposit, shall be entitled, upon due application to the Controller of the Currency, to receive additional circulating notes in blank to an amount which will increase the aggregate value of the circulating notes held by such associations to the par value of the bonds deposited, such additional notes to be held and treated in the same way as circulating notes of National banking associations heretofore issued and subject to all the provisions of existing law affecting such notes.

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to modify or repeal the provisions of Sections 5,167 and 5,170 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing the Controller of the Currency to require additional deposits of bonds or of lawful money in case the market value of the bonds held to secure the circulating notes shall fall below the par value of the circulating notes outstanding for which such bonds may be deposited as security.

"And provided further, That the circulating notes furnished to National banking associations under the provisions of this act shall be of the denominations prescribed by existing law, except that no National banking association shall, after the passage of this act, be entitled to receive or to issue or reissue or place in circulation any circulating notes of a less denomination than $10.

"And provided further, That at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time of its capital stock actually paid in.

NATIONAL BANK TAX.

"That every National banking association having on deposit as provided by Sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the Revised Statutes, bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum to secure its circulating notes shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States in the months of January and July a tax of one-fourth of 1 per centum each half year upon the average amount of such of its circulating notes as are based upon the deposit of said 2 per centum bonds, and such taxes shall be in lieu of existing taxes on its circulating notes imposed by Section 5,214 of the Revised Statutes."

HOUSE BILL IS INTRODUCED.

Plans for Advancing It to be Considered in Caucus To-night.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The financial bill drafted by a special committee of the Republican members was to-day introduced in the House by Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, and accorded the distinction of being bill No. 1 on the records of the House.

The text is as given out last week, and members say this will be preserved as far as possible.

Mr. Overstreet stated that definite plans for advancing and passing the measure would be determined at the Republican caucus to be held to-morrow night.

SEVEN KILLED IN COLLISION.

Accident Near Salida, Col., Caused by Train Failing to Get Signal—Railway President Among the Dead.

DENVER, Dec. 4.—A rear-end collision occurred between two passenger trains on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad this morning, in which seven persons were killed outright and several others were severely injured. The accident happened at English Switch, about six miles east of Salida, at 6 A. M.

The killed are C. E. Osgood, Denver; H. R. Matthews, Denver; Peter Barnes, Denver; George W. Pierce, Denver; Mrs. George R. Porter, Grand Junction; A. H. Johnston, Oberlin, Ohio, and an unknown man.

Among the seriously injured are Thomas M. Gorman, Denver, and A. M. Johnston, Oberlin, Ohio.

A. H. Johnston, who was killed, was President of the Arkansas Midland Railway, had large business interests in Cleveland, and was one of the Trustees of Oberlin College. His son, A. M. Johnston, who was traveling with him, had his back broken, and will probably die.

George W. Pierce, who was killed, was a well-known mining man, and was Secretary of the Golden Fleece Mining Company, which owns valuable mines at Lake City, Col.

Train No. 5, the narrow-gauge train for Grand Junction, Durango, and New Mexico points, which left Denver last night, had been flagged at English Switch and had stopped owing to an obstruction at a bridge. Standard Gauge Train No. 15, for Glenwood Springs, was following, and, failing to get a signal to slow up, plunged into the rear of the narrow-gauge sleeper for Durango, which was filled with passengers. The Pullman was thoroughly splintered up, and the coach ahead was also wrecked. The killed and injured were in those cars.

BALDWIN SELLS HOTEL SITE.

The San Francisco Property Bought by James L. Flood.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—E. J. Baldwin, better known by his sobriquet of "Lucky," this evening signed a contract to sell the Baldwin Hotel site, at Powell and Market Streets, which has remained covered with unsightly ruins for thirteen months.

The purchaser is James L. Flood, son of the bonanza millionaire, who pays $1,425,000 for the lot. The ground he secures is that which was covered by the hotel and theatre 141 feet on Market Street, 275 on Powell Street, and 137½ feet on Ellis Street. This leaves the property known as the Baldwin Annex, which has a frontage of 108 feet on Market Street, and runs back to Ellis Street, where there is a frontage of only 25 feet.

Baldwin had hoped ever since the burning of his hotel that he could get capital enough to rebuild it, but the Hibernia Bank, which has a blanket mortgage of $1,600,000 on all Baldwin property, threatened to foreclose, and he was forced to accept Mr. Flood's terms. It is understood that Mr. Flood proposes to put up an eight-story hotel, built in the best modern style, on the site.

Samples of Corn Product at Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Commissioner General Peck has decided to set aside a fund of $10,000 for a corn kitchen at the Paris Exposition. Visitors to the French show will get sweet corn from the American fields. It will be brought to Paris in refrigerators and served temptingly with pure butter, hot and appetizing. Corn cakes made of the best grade of meal will be parceled out by a typical "mammy" from the South, and corn fritters which will satisfy the palates of the most fastidious will be fried.

Child Accidentally Shot by Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 4.—Thomas Flaherty, aged six years, son of Thomas Flaherty, was accidentally shot by his brother George this afternoon, and will probably die. The two boys were playing with a rifle for which an elder brother sent them, as he wanted to clean it. George stumbled and fell, discharging the weapon into his brother's breast at close range. The ball passed clear through the body, perforating the left lung and narrowly escaping the heart.

ROBERTS FORCED TO STAND ASIDE

Utah Representative-Elect Not Allowed to Take the Oath.

SPEAKER UPHOLDS A PROTEST

**Not a Single Vo

thereupon quickly subsided, and many of the spectators left the galleries.

The formal memorial and protest against the admission of Brigham H. Roberts to a seat in Congress was circulated in printed form and placed on the desks of members during the day. The main points are that Roberts is not a citizen, since "at all times after 1883 he was and now is a bigamist and polygamist," contrary to law; that he has been prosecuted and punished for "unlawful cohabitation with more than one woman," and that he was "born of British parents within the British realm and has never renounced his allegiance to Queen Victoria."

After reciting the legal and moral objections to Roberts the petition asks that he be not allowed to take the oath of office or to have a seat in the House; that a special committee investigate the subject, and that Roberts's seat be declared vacant. The document is signed by Josiah Strong, New York, President of the League of Social Service, and many others.

Although Mr. Roberts was not sworn in he secured a seat.

All during the call of names Mr. Roberts of Utah stood in the rear of the railing eagerly listening for his name, but when the balls were exhausted his name had not been called. No ball had been placed in the box for him, but by an accident he secured a seat. The names of two Republican members had not been called when the balls were exhausted, and when it was asked if any members had not been provided with seats the two Republicans and Mr. Roberts came forward.

"If there is no objection," said the Speaker, "those gentlemen whose names have not been drawn will now select seats."

There was no objection, and Mr. Roberts managed to find a vacant seat in the extreme rear of the extreme right of the hall. There he established himself.

Mr. Roberts was the observed of all observers throughout the day. His daughter sat in the gallery and watched the proceedings from beginning to end.

Roberts is a strong, vigorous, self-possessed man. He bore himself with dignity. His manner was alert. His abundant auburn hair, with a pronounced tinge of red in it, and his ample brown mustache made him a distinct mark for thousands of eyes and many glasses. He did not appear disconcerted under inspection.

Very early in the day a monster petition, said to consist of 7,000,000 names, protesting against the seating of Mr. Roberts, was brought into the hall. It had been collected by a New York newspaper. It consisted of twenty-eight rolls of names, each about two feet in diameter, incased in the American flag. These rolls were stacked up in the area in front of the Clerk's desk, and were viewed with great curiosity. Later Major McDowell, Clerk of the House, ordered all except two of the rolls taken into the lobby.

ERNE AND O'BRIEN DRAW.

Neither Fighter Able to Win in the Lightweight Championship Battle at Coney Island.

In the arena of the Coney Island Athletic Club last night, Frank Erne of Buffalo, who not long ago won the lightweight championship from "Kid" Lavigne of Saginaw, Mich., fought a twenty-five-round draw with "Jack" O'Brien of New York. The lightweight championship and a percentage of the gate receipts were involved, and the crowd that witnessed the fight was almost as large as that which attended the Jeffries-Sharkey fight.

O'Brien was the aggressor from the start, but Erne was his master at boxing, and the fight resolved itself into a contest of brute strength on one side against skill on the other. Only Erne's cleverness in standing off rushes and in blocking swings saved him from a knockout several times. Toward the end of the battle all the latent brutality of the professional fighter cropped out in both men. It had been a clean fight up to the twentieth round, but after that the pair went at each other like savages. O'Brien's left eye was tightly closed and his mouth puffed badly, and Erne's left eye was also badly damaged. Referee George Siler decided the contest a draw at the end of the twenty-fifth round, and the decision was well received.

Erne was the favorite in the betting, especially in that corner of the house where the Buffalo contingent had grouped itself. These Western New York men had come to New York on a special train and with plenty of money to bet on their townsman. Their strong faith in him forced his price from 10 to 9 at the start down to 10 to 7 by the time the men entered the ring. Thomas J. Wynn, the bookmaker, was one of O'Brien's stanch supporters. He made one bet of $800 against $1,000 with "Sam" Ryan, the comedian, and had other bets at that price on the New York boy aggregating $2,500.

The fight was one of the liveliest betting affairs that was ever held in the clubhouse, and probably $100,000 was bet on the result at the ring side. Thomas Reilly, the President of the Queens County Jockey Club, one of O'Brien's supporters, bet $300 against $1,000 with Robert Smith, Erne's backer, that O'Brien would knock Erne out.

Erne towered a full head over O'Brien, but the New York boy was the more stockily built. The opening rounds of the fight were comparatively tame. About the sixteenth round it became apparent to O'Brien's managers that their man must either knock Erne out or else punish him very badly during the remainder of the fight in order to get the decision, so they ordered him to box for a knockout. He started to do so in the seventeenth round and came near being put out for his pains, for Erne dazed him with a left swing on the jaw, and had him a trifle weak at the end of the round.

O'Brien's left eye was badly puffed and his mouth swollen by the punching he received in the eighteenth round, but he was still the aggressor and forced the fighting, as he had done from the start. From this point on to the twenty-third round there were fierce onslaughts by O'Brien, which terminated usually in the aggressor being badly punished. Erne's left eye was now closed and both men were fighting with practically one eye each.

When they came to the centre for the last round Erne, for the first time, started to force matters. O'Brien came back at him, but the best he could do was to wrestle and pound Erne on the ribs in clinches. Erne stood off and sent a hard left and then a hard right, both to the jaw, and then clinched. Both men were fighting hard when the gong sounded.

The preliminary bout at catch weights between "Tom" Carter of California and "Joe" Burke of Brooklyn did not go to the limit, for in the seventh round Carter's seconds concluded that he had had enough of it and threw up the sponge.

COST OF HARVARD ATHLETICS.

$13,000 of the Expenses Went for Permanent Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 4.—Athletics at Harvard for the fourteen months ending Sept. 1, 1899, necessitated the expenditure of nearly $64,000. Of this sum the management was enabled to devote more than $13,000 to betterments and permanent improvements.

These figures are contained in the annual report of S. L. Fuller, graduate manager of athletics at Harvard University, which has just been published. The fiscal year has been changed, so that it now ends on Sept. 1 instead of July 1.

"The expenses of the boat club," the report says, "have been much larger this year than in former years, owing to the change in system by which a larger number of crews are kept on the river and a larger number of men in training throughout the Spring." A summary of the finances of the various organizations follows:

Football, expenses, $10,239.74; receipts, $37,-985.70; balance, $27,745.96.

Baseball, expenses, $10,677.77; receipts, $11,-364.65; balance, $686.88.

Track team receipts, $823.43; expenses, $4,-245.47; deficit, $3,422.04.

Varsity crew, expenses, $10,530.08; receipts, $5,147.10; deficit, $5,382.98.

Lawn tennis, receipts, $976; expenses, $1,000.74; deficit, $24.74.

Freshman crew, receipts, $2,250; expenses, $2,-526.06; deficit, $276.06.

Freshman eleven, expenses, $2,010.99; subscriptions, $1,494.37; deficit, $516.62.

Freshman baseball, expenses, $1,229.34; receipts, $1,508.75; profit, $279.41.

The total receipts were $64,409.18; expenditures, $63,941.17.

Road Horse Association Meeting.

The question of a clubhouse will be among the subjects to be discussed at the Executive Committee meeting of the Road Horse Association of the State of New York to be held at the Hotel Cadillac to-night. The committee will report on a number of places situated near the Speedway. A report will also be heard from the committee appointed to investigate the possibility of Winter riding on the Speedway.

Consul at Dusseldorf.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The President has appointed Peter Lieber of Indiana to be Consul for the United States at Dusseldorf, Germany.

Messrs. Tiffany & Company beg to offer their annual holiday suggestion to intending purchasers, that an early visit will afford better opportunities for deliberation and the advantages of a complete stock to select from.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CLINTON.

Causes a $150,000 Loss in the Massachusetts Town.

CLINTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—A fire started in the cellar of the Clinton Theatre building this afternoon, and before the apparatus could be put into use the whole lower portion of the structure was in flames. From it the flames spread to adjoining property on every side, so that within two hours the theatre building was leveled and one and a half acres of property left a mass of smoking embers. A dozen business firms lose everything, and a score of families are rendered homeless. The entire loss will probably exceed $150,-000, but a portion of the loss is covered by insurance.

The buildings other than the theatre destroyed were: Wheeler Block, A. Hawkins, Lancaster, owner; loss $8,000, partially insured; house owned by A. C. Hawkins, loss $3,400; house owned by A. C. Hawkins, loss $1,200; tenement building owned by Eben S. Buller; loss $2,300, partially insured; house owned by Eben S. Buller loss $1,500, partially insured; Lawtha Building, owned by Representative Frederick H. Bates of Sterling Junction; valued at $11,000, insurance $5,000; O'Toole Block, owned by O'Toole Brothers; loss $8,000, partially insured; house owned by the John McNad heirs, loss $1,800, partially insured.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR.

Open Revolt Against the Supreme Body Started in Brooklyn.

An open revolt against the supreme body of the Knights and Ladies of Honor has been begun by more than 1,000 German-American members in Brooklyn, who are now forming the nucleus of a new order. This announcement was started on Sunday at an indignation meeting, held in Military Hall, Scholes and Leonard Streets, where the grievances of the members were discussed.

A lengthy address was made by Bernard Schirmer, a prominent member of the order, during which he charged that the Knights and Ladies of Honor had neglected the timely creation of a reserve fund, despite the fact that the amounts of the insurance policies aggregate nearly $70,-000,000, which failure, he said, in case of an epidemic, would inevitably lead to the bankruptcy of the organization. This, and the charge that the establishment of a new schedule of rates was contrary to the statutes, and that the officers had handled the affairs in a loose manner, constitute the principal causes of complaint.

Mr. Schirmer, in speaking of the principles of the new organization, said that all secret ceremonies are to be abolished and that to insure the prompt payment of policies a reserve fund is to be established immediately, individual insurances to be limited to $1,000 each. It was stated that six of the Brooklyn lodges have already seceded.

GERMAN HOSPITAL OPENED.

Brooklyn's New Institution on Sound Financial Basis with Surplus.

The new German hospital, situated at St. Nicholas Avenue and Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, was formally opened yesterday to the public in the presence of a large assemblage. The hospital was the creation of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein of old Williamsburg. The institution covers an area of half a block.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees followed the opening of the hospital, at which there were present the Women's Auxiliary attached to the institution, the various staffs, and invited guests. Carl Evartz presided.

It was announced that the capital of the German Hospital Society, which includes the expenses of building operations, is $344,-871.42. The house physicians selected are Drs. L. Jacobowisch, C. P. Freschbeier, Ernest Thun, and Edward Randall. It was announced that the hospital was on a sound financial basis, and that there was a surplus on hand of $64,000, sufficient to meet expenses for two years. A check was received from an unknown contributor for $1,000.

DEAF-MUTES IN A FARCE.

Lyric Hall Crowded to See "Thrillby" in the Manual Language.

An address in which not a word was spoken, a cleverly worded farce in which the players did not utter a sound, and dancing to music that the dancers could not hear, formed part of a paradoxical entertainment given last night at Lyric Hall.

Nearly 400 persons witnessed the address and farce in silent but voluble enjoyment. Those in the audience chatted freely among themselves throughout both the lecture and farce, though not a sound disturbed either lecturer or players.

The entertainment was given under the auspices of the League of Elect Surds, a society of deaf-mutes of this city. Prof. Enoch Henry Currier, Principal of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, spoke on his fingers of the life and work of the late Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, a former Principal of the New York Institution, many of whose old pupils were in the audience. He was followed by "Thrillby," a burlesque on the dramatization of Du Maurier's novel.

The author of the farce, Thomas F. Fox, and the actors were all deaf-mutes, the story being told in manual language, supplemented by voluble gesture.

Five-Year-Old Boy Kills His Brother.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 4.—At State Line, Miss., Edmund, the five-year-old son of Dr. W. H. Bokyn, shot and instantly killed his brother Roderick, aged eleven, and severely wounded in the right arm his brother Tom, aged thirteen. The older boys were playing with an air gun, which Edmund wanted, and when they refused to give it to him he declared he would shoot them. He went into the house, got a small shotgun, and put his threat into execution. Tom saved his life by getting behind a tree.

Fire in Johns Hopkins University.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—A fire, which at one time threatened to be serious, occurred this morning in Dalton Hall, the chemical laboratory of Johns Hopkins University, damaging the building and contents to the extent of about $12,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery, and the presence of a quantity of sodium, which chemical generates large quantities of gas when reached by water, made it difficult to control, but it was finally confined to the building in which it originated.

Train Strikes Chicago Street Car.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—A Wabash Railroad passenger train struck a Thirty-first Street electric car to-night, injuring eleven persons and demolishing the car. Bertha Martin's left leg was broken, Charles Shaw's right arm was cut off, and Charles Reiman's left foot was cut off. None of the passengers was fatally hurt.

Insurgents Driven from Ildefonso.

MANILA, Dec. 5.—Col. Hood, while reconnoitring near San Miguel, drove a force of insurgents from Ildefonso, killing several. Five Americans were slightly wounded.

THE SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE

Eaton and Walthour Leading the Riders by One Lap.

SEVEN OF THE TEAMS GIVE UP

Collins Law Is Working Well—Many Bursts of Speed Make the Contest a Lively One.

The Score at 2 A. M.

Teams.	Miles.	Laps.
Eaton-Walthour	540	2
Miller-Waller	540	1
Gimm-Pierce	540	1
Mayo-McEachren	540	1
Aronson-Kreamer	539	9
Schireer-Forster	538	..
Fischer-Chevalier	539	5
Babcock-Stinson	539	4
Thoma-Dickerson	518	3
Stevens-Turville	539	2
Davidson-Boake	533	8
The-Pastalre	490	6

Although the seating capacity of Madison Square Garden was at no time heavily taxed by the spectators who witnessed the six-day international bicycle race in progress there under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing Association yesterday, enough interest was shown to make it a safe prediction that before the week is out the event will have proved to be one of the most popular sporting events of the Winter season.

It is likely that the provisions of the Collins law, prohibiting contestants from riding more than twelve hours out of the twenty-four will tend to increase public interest in the match, for the continuous accession of fresh riders to the track naturally means frequent bursts of phenomenal speed, and the public already seems to prefer this to the spectacle of a score or so of tortured, toiling men, whose steadily failing vitality shows itself in the ever-depressing lines of their countenances and the feebleness of their movements. The new law, too, will manifest itself in making a new record for six-day bicycle races, from present appearances.

At noon yesterday the leaders had covered 266 miles and one lap, at a rate of something more than twenty-two miles an hour for the twelve hours, but at midnight their average had fallen to just about twenty-one and one-sixteenth miles an hour. Could they keep this up for the whole 144 hours Champion Miller's six-day record of 2,190 miles would be far eclipsed, but calculations cannot well be based upon the data yet at hand.

Miller and Waller tried to steal a lap or so yesterday afternoon, with the aid of the law, but the attempt was a failure. The men ride in two-hour shifts, a practice, by the way, that nearly all the racers have now adopted, and about ten minutes before retiring Miller put on a tremendous burst of speed, with the idea that when Partner Waller came on fresh from his rest he would be able to maintain whatever advantage he had gained. It didn't work that way, however, for Waller seemed stiff at first, and lost considerably, until a few laps warmed him up to his work.

Most of the interest yesterday centred about the tactics of the leading teams—Gimm and Pierce, Miller and Waller, and Eaton and Walthour. Both Miller and Waller have won renown as individuals in six-day races, while Eaton and his partner have shown that they have wonderful speed by their racing for comparatively short distances. The policy of the veterans of the six-day track seemed to be to tire out and discourage the new comers, and there were lively spurts whenever they came side by side.

Several falls occurred during the early morning hours, and though no one was seriously injured, several teams retired from the contest. Stone caught a heavy fall at the Madison Avenue turn at 5 o'clock and lay unconscious for several minutes. A long gash in his head had to be sewed up.

He resumed riding four hours later, but the shock had been too much for him, and he and his partner, R. Miller, announced their retirement shortly before noon. Peltier and Ruel also had heavy falls.

Following are the teams that have withdrawn from the race, with their times of stopping and total mileage:

Peabody and Peltier, 2:15 A. M.; 47 miles 1 lap.

Rivierre and Brown, 3 A. M.; 63 miles 5 laps.

Ireland and Ruel, 5:15 A. M.; 119 miles 2 laps.

Johnston and Comeau, 8 A. M.; 159 miles 1 lap.

R. Miller and Stone, 11:30 A. M.; 240 miles 3 laps.

Michel and Fallon, 6:38 P. M.; 365 miles 7 laps.

Julius and Lawson, 6:58 P. M.; 404 miles 1 lap.

Peabody continued on the track after he and Peltier had withdrawn as a team, in order to make an individual score, but he soon gave up the attempt and retired.

At least one tack was found on the track during the day, and the whole course was immediately swept. The matter was reported to the police, but the tack is believed to have come there by accident. It caused no damage. There was great excitement twenty minutes before midnight, when Eaton made a great showing of speed and pulled away from all the racers, keeping up the pace until he had gained a full lap, putting himself and Walthour foremost in the race by that distance.

Boake's wheel broke down at 1 o'clock this morning as he was making the turn at the Madison Avenue end of the track. A new wheel was provided, and he continued.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; cold; fresh to brisk westerly winds.

Since Sunday night the storm has moved from the District of Columbia to the upper St. Lawrence Valley, with considerably increased energy, while the crest of the high area has moved almost southward to the lower Missouri Valley. The high pressure now extends throughout the South and well into the Ohio Valley and upper lake region, the consequent decided fall in temperature reaching to the Atlantic Coast. Comparatively cold weather is now general east of the Rocky Mountains, the line of zero temperature yesterday morning extending into northwestern Iowa, and the freezing line almost to the Gulf of Mexico.

Heavy and killing frosts appeared in the Gulf States, warnings for which were issued Sunday morning, and further warnings were issued yesterday morning for heavy frosts last night over the same districts.

During the past twenty-four hours there have been general but mostly light snows from the middle and upper Mississippi Valley eastward, while fair weather prevailed elsewhere. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions there has been but little change in either weather or temperature, except that rain has fallen on the north coast.

The eastward movement of the high area will cause a continuation of the cold weather east of the Mississippi River, with still lower temperature in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. A well defined area of low pressure, which has appeared in the British Northwest, will cause a rise in the temperature west of the Mississippi River during to-day, and the rise will probably extend to-morrow throughout the East, except in New England and on the immediate Atlantic Coast.

Generally fair weather will prevail to-day and to-morrow, except that rain or snow and colder weather are probable to-morrow in Montana and Western North Dakota.

On the New England coast fresh to brisk west to north winds will prevail. On the Middle Atlantic Coast they will become fresh southerly to-morrow, and on the south coast they will remain mostly fresh northerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	38	48	50
6 A. M.	39	43	48
9 A. M.	40	39	48
12 M.	41	42	47
4 P. M.	30	41	45
6 P. M.	40	37	43
9 P. M.	44	36	42
12 P. M.	45	35	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 288 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 45⅝
Weather Bureau 42
Corresponding date 1898 44
Corresponding date for last twenty years 37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 48 degrees at 3 A. M. and the minimum 35 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 78 per cent. The barometer read at 8 A. M. 29.46 and at 8 P. M. 29.74.

WEBER PIANOS

"A harmonious creation of art."
"An inspiration to a musical temperament."
"Supports the voice most admirably."

"The achievements of Albert Weber, Senior, in the realm of tone production, like the violin masterpieces of Cremona, still stand unrivalled."

In addition to the regular styles of Grands and Uprights in the choicest woods, we are displaying some special designs in LOUIS XIV., RENAISSANCE, and COLONIAL cases, and will give estimate on other designs conforming to any architectural requirements.

Inspection Invited. Correspondence Solicited.
Old instruments taken in exchange.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

"FATHER BILL" DALY ACCUSED.

Release from Apprenticeship for the Jockey Who Complained.

"Father Bill" Daly, the turfman, appeared in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to answer to a complaint of ill-treatment made by James Hathersall, one of his jockeys. The boy, who is sixteen years old, was apprenticed to Daly in 1898 by his father, Matthew Hathersall, of 452 West Twenty-ninth Street, Manhattan, for five years. According to the lad's story, he was beaten by Daly at the Gravesend race track on Sept. 14 last. Mr. Daly, he said, beat him with a strap and kicked him after he returned to the stable from exercising a horse.

Mr. Daly denied that he kicked the boy. He admitted using a strap on him, but said that he was angry because the boy, on dismounting from the horse, had beaten the filly over the head with a heavy iron bit.

It was brought out in court that the Stewards of The Jockey Club had written to the boy's father releasing the lad from Daly's service. Magistrate Brenner ended the case by declaring the boy's apprenticeship to Daly at an end.

In telling his story young Hathersall said that Daly used to give him about 10 cents a month for spending money, and cautioned him against extravagance.

WERE MARRIED ON AN OUTING.

Newark Couple See a Minister on the Way to a Football Game.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 4.—It leaked out here to-day that Dr. Joseph Kussy and Miss Josephine Hertz, daughter of Mrs. Isaac Hertz, of 1,008 Broad Street, were quietly married at Trenton on Thanksgiving Day. The couple had started on that day for Philadelphia to see a football game. On the way Dr Kussy's suggestion that they leave the train at Trenton and get married was adopted. The ceremony over, they boarded another train and arrived at their destination in time for the game.

By telegraph that night they notified their respective families of their marriage, and then went on a honeymoon which lasted until Saturday. Dr. Kussy is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

POINT TO MURDER OR SUICIDE.

Strange Discovery of Apparel and Poison in the Woods.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 4.—Prosecutor English and County Detective Keron were informed of a peculiar story late this afternoon, too late to take any steps toward investigation before morning.

Francis Francisco of Millburn and John Adams of Springfield, according to this story, were in the woods looking for game yesterday afternoon. While near Hartshorn's stone crusher, and about half a mile from the road leading to Summit, they saw white objects in a clump of underbrush. They made an investigation, and found several articles, which they carried to Millburn.

This is given as a list of what they have in their possession: One pair gold rimmed glasses, one pair of black kid gloves, one small black veil, three hatpins, black topped; one handkerchief, a woman's; two sponges, both new; two vials, three cornucopias, made of newspaper; three pieces of cloth, apparently torn from a handkerchief; one newspaper, dated Dec. 1.

The vials were from the drug store of Petty, in the Prudential Building, in Newark. They had contained chloroform. The handkerchief is said to have been still wet with the poison when found, and the condition of the rags was the same.

The authorities believe that the owner of the articles named was either murdered and the body removed or that, attempting to commit suicide, was disturbed and abandoned such purpose.

A Generous Landlord.

Tenant—Landlord, our house wall has sprung out about ten feet.

Landlord—Make yourself perfectly easy. Although it makes the house much bigger, do not fear, I will not raise the rent.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Brooch Pins

Our stock of brooch pins has always been an important feature of our business. This season the assortment is as perfect as skill, care and labor could make it. In variety, superiority of workmanship and moderateness of prices, the stock is the most attractive we have ever shown.

ENAMELLED BROOCHES
WREATHS
Floral Designs . . . $3.50 to $10.00
PANSY
Set with pearl $5.00
With diamond . . . . $7.50 to $50.00
VIOLET
Set with pearl $7.00
With diamond . . . . $10 to $35.00
CLOVER LEAF
Set with pearl $3.75
With diamond . . . . $6.50 to $50.00

AMETHYST BROOCHES
Set with pearls . . $12.00 to $100.00
With diamonds . . $50.00 to $450.00
PEARL BROOCHES
Crescents . . . . $3.50 to $50.00
Sun Bursts . . . . $10.00 to $65.00
Circles . . . . . $9.50 to $100.00
Wreaths . . . . . $7.50 to $65.00
ETRUSCAN BROOCHES
Coils, etc. . . . . $3.50 to $10.00
Set with diamonds . . $7.75 to $55.00

An extensive variety of choice diamond brooches ranging in price from $25.00 to $1,000.00.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son,
JEWELERS,
56 West 23d St.

Edwd. Ridley & Sons.
Millinery, Ribbons,
DRESS GOODS, GLOVES,
HOLIDAY GOODS.
TOYS! DOLLS!! BOOKS!!!
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.
309 to 321 GRAND STREET NEW YORK

DR. HOLT'S IMPROVED
Croup Kettle & Medicator
WITH REGULATED FLAME LAMP.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE.
Packs into a Small Compass for Traveling.
MADE BY
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d St., New York.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Charges to be Low Enough to Cause Competition with Mails.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The Tribune to-morrow will say:

"Uncle Sam's Post Office will be the first to feel the effect of competition with the Pollak-Virag automatic telegraph system, according to the plans under way for the introduction of the machines in the United States. It is intended to establish a service with this device which will enable merchants and other business men to send long letters at such low rates as to make the plan acceptable.

"At the beginning of the business it is planned that the new system will be confined largely to night service. When the wires are idle in the night a great quantity of messages could be sent and delivered at their destinations at the other side of the continent the next morning. The rate is to be made so low that a merchant could afford to send messages 1,000 words in length.

"Inventors Pollak and Virag will leave for Budapest on Dec. 13. They will busy themselves immediately with the manufacture of machines for use in the United States. It will be three months, they say, before machines will be ready for shipment."

WANTS MR. HANNA TO REMAIN.

Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin on the Next Republican Campaign.

Henry C. Payne, National Republican Committeeman from Wisconsin is at the Waldorf-Astoria. Talking with a reporter yesterday he said:

"I have seen the published statements quoting me as authority for a rumor that United States Senator M. A. Hanna was to retire from the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee. I never made it, and the report must be the result of a misunderstanding. In 1896 I was one of those who urged Mr. Hanna to take the Chairmanship. He was very reluctant to do so, but finally consented. I hope he will continue in the position.

"With regard to the proposed plan to make the Republican vote in Congressional districts the basis of representation in the National Convention, I am convinced that the National Committee will recommend such a change to the National Convention. It is on the same principle that delegates are chosen to the Republican State Conventions in New York, and is eminently more fair than the system now in vogue. Under the latter a Congressional district which is almost unanimously Democratic has equal voice in a Republican National Convention with a Congressional district that is overwhelmingly Republican."

Referring to the probable nominee for Vice President next year, Mr. Payne said:

"It is generally admitted that the nomination will be conceded to the East, and the names most prominently mentioned are Elihu Root of New York, Secretary of War; Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York, and John W. Griggs of New Jersey, Attorney General of the United States."

MILWAUKEE'S FIRST WHITE SON.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Sixty-three years, six months, and twenty-four days ago, or, as the records have it, on May 4, 1836, Henry Sivyer, then a sturdy young pioneer of the partially known Northwest, hurriedly issued from a modest cottage which stood on the river bank just back of where J. C. Iversen's East Water Street store now is, and in breathless haste rushed to the office of Dr. Chase, announcing that his sister-in-law, Mrs. William Sivyer, had given birth to a fine baby boy. There was a big jollification among the neighbors that night, for this was the first whieb oy born in Milwaukee. The parents decided they would call him Charles, but at the request of Solomon Juneau they gave him the middle name of Milwaukee, to honor the historic event.

To-day Charles Milwaukee Sivyer, wearing very comfortably his sixty-three and a half years, and his uncle, Henry Sivyer, stood near the spot which the little cottage occupied in 1836, and participated in the unveiling of a memorial tablet which the Old Settlers' Club has placed on the south side of the entrance to the Iversen store to mark the birthplace of the city's first white boy.

The tablet is the first of a series which from time to time will be placed at different places in the city under the auspices of the Old Settlers' Club. It was formally presented to the city by Col. A. G. Weisgert, President of the club, and was accepted by Mayor Rose, and when the transfer was over Charles Milwaukee Sivyer made a brief address, recalling the period which it commemorates.

The tablet, which is of bronze, is 20 by 36 inches, and bears the following inscription:

"Birthplace of Milwaukee's first white boy, Charles Milwaukee Sivyer, May 4, 1836. Erected by Brodhead estate under the auspices of Old Settlers' Club, Milwaukee County, November, 1899."

Young Hunter's Tragic Death.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Carelessness on a hunting expedition cost eighteen-year-old Horace Baker his life at Baumstown, Penn., Tuesday. He, with several companions, had been after rabbits, and to rest he sat on a fence at Morris Deturk's farm, holding his cocked gun loosely in his hands. The weapon slipped from his grasp, and, striking the ground, sent the shot from both barrels at his head, blowing it almost completely off. He was the son of John Baker of Pottstown. His elder brother David was married the same day, and the family's day of gladness was turned into one of deepest sorrow.

DIAMOND JEWELRY.

A careful inspection of our new designs in diamond rings, lace pins, scarf pins, etc., will convince you that notwithstanding the recent advance in the cost of precious stones, we have not raised our prices.

Diamond Solitaire Rings,	25.00 to 500.00	Seven stone diamond pendants,	50.00 to 250.00
Diamond Cluster with Pearl, Ruby, Emerald Center,	35.00 to 750.00	Diamond and Pearl brooches,	20.00 to 150.00
Diamond two stone effects, with small diamonds in ring shank,	50.00 to 450.00	Diamond Sunburst pins,	135.00 to 500.00
		Diamond Solitaire pins,	35.00 to 150.00

Send for our New Illustrated Catalogue.

A. Frankfield & Co.
Jewelers and Importers
52 West 14th St.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL XMAS.

WOMEN USE GUNS AND CLUBS.

Non-Union Miners Working at Diamondville, Wyo., Forced to Flee.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Dec. 4.—A week ago 600 miners employed in the mines of the Diamondville Coal and Coke Company, at Diamondville, Wyoming, struck for an increase in wages. Their demands were refused by the company, and after a short shut-down operations were resumed with a small force of non-union men. Yesterday a mob of 300 women and girls, armed with guns, knives, clubs, and stones, marched on the mines and compelled the operators to flee.

The miners at work were dragged and driven away. Several were injured by being struck with clubs, and one man was shot at. The small force of deputies guarding the property of the company was powerless.

The miners, it is said, have been importing arms and ammunition.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Henry C. Payne, Republican National Committeeman from Wisconsin; Commander C. P. Perkins, United States Navy.

CAMBRIDGE—Judge D. M. Riordan of Arizona.

HOLLAND—Ex-Gov. L. I. Robinson of Connecticut; the Rev. F. G. Jewett, Albany.

MURRAY HILL—James H. Manning, ex-Mayor of Albany; State Senator F. H. Higgins of Olean.

HOFFMAN—Col. John F. Gaynor, Democratic State Committeeman from Onondaga.

CADILLAC—State Senator B. M. Wilcox of Auburn.

ALBEMARLE—Gen. Palmer C. Ricketts, Director of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. W. Blair, ex-United States Senator from New Hampshire; State Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie.

STURTEVANT—Titus Sheard of Little Falls, ex-Speaker of the Assembly.

MANHATTAN—Col. Frank H. Phipps, United States Army; Joy Morton, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—K. Yakoo, Kobe, Japan.

GRAND—J. Watson Howe, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Langley, Burr & Co., Boston, Mass.; P. D. Langley, hosiery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, linens and white goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; J. Storey, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Millhiser, M. & Co., Richmond, Va.; E. Millhiser, domestics; 258 Church Street; Holland House.
Partridge & Richardson, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. T. Jackson, china; G. W. Marshall, linens and domestics; Miss M. Lewis, linens and domestics; St. Denis Hotel.
O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Ury, H., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Ury, upholstery goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Osborn, domestics and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Miller Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; F. J. Miller, dry goods; Gilsey House.
Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.
Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Mayer, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Wile Brothers & Well, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Wile, woolens; Hoffman House.
Marks's Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Marks, woolens; Hoffman House.
Hamilton, John, Buffalo, N. Y.; millinery; 35 West Fourth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Staley, W. C., & Co., Urbana, Ohio; W. C. Staley, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Jacobs Brothers, Los Angeles, Cal.; L. Jacobs, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Schoenau, W. H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Schoenau, linens and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Falk, Charles, & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; S. Chaska, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Sidenberg & Rich, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. Sidenberg, woolens; 47 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.
Jacobs, S., Shreveport, La.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Bechtold, domestics; W. J. Reed, house furnishing goods; Mr. Cooper, linens; 377 Broadway.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; I. S. Brown, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.
Leo, M. J., Buffalo, N. Y.; cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, general buyer; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. Roditi, general buyer; 8 Greene Street.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. H. Neal, dress goods, silks and velvets; J. W. Neal, linens; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel; A. M. Robinson, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; D. Leonard, hats and caps; Hotel Manhattan.
Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, silks; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Barney, H., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. J. Wheaton, upholstery goods and carpets; 52 Franklin Street; Union Square Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Partridge & Richardson, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. D. Richardson, general buyer; Miss M. McGonigal, zephyrs; Miss M. Gebhard, ladies' wear; Miss M. Lawlor, children's wear; Miss A. Lawlor, fancy goods; Miss Anna Lawlor, stamped goods; Miss H. Doogan, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; D. Williams, carpets; T. H. Jones, carpets; Westminster Hotel.
Strauss, M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Strauss, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Cohn & Silverman, Baltimore, Md.; F. B. Cohn, webbings; Herald Square Hotel.
Uhl, R., W

MAFEKING'S SIEGE RAISED

Asserted that the Boer Forces Have Been Withdrawn.

RUMOR OF KIMBERLEY'S RELIEF

British Officer Sends Telegram Which Is Construed to Mean Methuen Has Reached His Destination.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Mafeking is safe. A dispatch from Cape Town says:

"The Cape Times has the following dispatch from Mafeking under date of Nov. 30:

"'Gen. Cronje with 100 wagons and a large body of Boers has left his laager, practically raising the siege, although desultory firing can be heard.'"

Further advices received here say that the British have captured twenty-five burghers of Commandant Dutait's force.

The Evening News says it learns that a cable dispatch was received to-day from an officer of the Guards saying, simply: "In Kimberley," which, it is added, may mean that Gen. Methuen's vanguard has entered Kimberley. The fact that the De Beers Mines Foundry is casting shells, while the garrison seldom replies to the Boers' artillery is said to point to a scarcity of ammunition at Kimberley, partially accounting for Gen. Methuen's haste.

The special correspondent of the Daily News with Gen. Methuen, telegraphing from Modder River on the day after the battle, says: "I hear that the Boers are in full retreat to Bloemfontein."

The Times has the following from Frere Camp, dated Nov. 29:

"The Boer camp at Colenso is visible from a point near Chieveley. It is a strong position and difficult for a direct front attack."

A dispatch from Durban says that persons arriving from Pretoria assert that the Boers are full of confidence and are well prepared for a six months' siege of Pretoria.

All the news from Natal emphasizes the difficulties before Gen. Clery. There is a growing belief that some delicate flanking operation has been intrusted to some tactician, while Gen. Hildyard carries out the direct front demonstration.

The latest advices from Ladysmith, dated Nov. 25, say the shelling of that place was continued. It also appears that Gen. Schalk, commanding the Boers, sent a message suggesting that all the wounded be sent to a neutral camp, and that Gen. White peremptorily refused, when, it is added, the Boers deliberately shelled the hospital.

All accounts agree that the Boer shells were much more damaging than previously. A number of civilians and police were killed or wounded, while the Liverpool and Gloucester battalions lost eleven men Nov. 24. The siege of Ladysmith was then growing stronger. The Boers were estimated to number from ten to fifteen thousand men. The health of the British garrison was good.

"The Boer force at Colenso is estimated to be 15,000 men, with fifteen guns. A farmer arrested by the Boers and released Nov. 29 has arrived at Estcourt. He says Gen. Joubert personally commands the Colenso force.

A letter from an officer at Ladysmith reveals a novel feature of a modern battle. The writer says that at the battle of Reitfontein "several ladies arrived on bicycles. Of course, they kept at a distance, but a shell pitched close to them, caused them to pedal off to a safer position."

A Dublin correspondent declares that "owing to startling information as to the existence of a dynamite conspiracy in order to quicken the flow of Boer subscriptions, the executive has decided to double the guards at all the military barracks in the district."

The afternoon newspapers welcome the appointment of Mr. Adelbert F. Hay as United States Consul at Pretoria. The St. James's Gazette says:

"It is by no means small indications rather than by striking outbursts that the real depth of international sentiment can be gauged, as between the two great countries, who prefer making their sympathy plain to one another to parading it before the world. The appointment of Mr. Hay is one of those small but significantly important signs by which the impartial observer can test the sincerely good feeling between ourselves and the United States."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"If Mr. Chamberlain is speaking to-day he will undoubtedly turn to Mr. Hay's appointment as convincing proof that an alliance exists. We do not make such a sweeping deduction. It suffices to say it is pleasant to think that our interests are represented by one whose representations can hardly fail to be received with consideration by the Transvaal."

Patriotic demonstrations in the theatres and music halls of London continue unabated. There was a remarkable scene at the Empire last evening when Mrs. Brown-Potter recited a poem called "Ordered to the Front," with soldiers and sailors grouped around her on the stage.

On each side of Mrs. Potter stood a sailor, one carrying the American and the other the British flag. When the curtain fell and rose again to an encore she tied the two flags together amid loud cheering, the entire audience rising and singing "God Save the Queen." Lord Rothschild and a number of other prominent men were in the house.

The Cape Town Correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Cape Government intends, at an early date, to send one of the Ministers to England to urge upon the Imperial authorities the acceptance of the Cape Cabinet's view regarding the final settlement after the war."

MODDER RIVER'S HARD FIGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Julian Ralph, describing in The Daily Mail this morning the battle at Modder River, says:

"I can testify that the British never once saw the enemy; yet they were not able to raise hand or foot without being riddled.

"Despite all this, however, the day belonged to the artillery. The infantry never advanced two paces during this day of hell. The shells of our guns were accurately planted in the enemy's trenches and broke the heart of the Boers; for after dark they all retreated."

Another correspondent with Gen. Lord Methuen's column, telegraphing from Modder River last Thursday, says:

"The Waterloo of the campaign has been fought and won. The battle was conducted with unprecedented stubbornness on both sides. There was one continuous roar, like the explosion of countless firecrackers. There was no flinching on either side, and not a moment's pause.

"For five hours the British batteries poured tons of shrapnel and shells into the Boer positions. Lord Methuen had twenty-two guns, and each fired an average of 200 rounds. The Boers had an almost equal number of guns, which, it is reported, were mostly served by French and German artillerists.

"It is believed that the Boers had occupied the position seven weeks before, and had spent the interval in fortifying and rendering it, as they considered, impregnable. They did not seem to fear to expend their ammunition, and their guns were well and smartly handled.

"Owing to the bend in the river on the right, the Boers had an opportunity of cross-firing on the British attack. A Boer Hotchkiss was directed with marvelous accuracy against a British Maxim, killing the Sergeant in charge, wounding an officer, and disabling the gun. This occurred quite at the beginning of the engagement. Whenever the Boer fire was silenced in one direction it was immediately reopened in another.

"Owing to the terrific fire, nobody on the plain was out of range. Stretcher bearers found it impossible to go forward in the few cases they were called upon to attend, and the wounded were compelled, if possible, to crawl out of the lines.

"No quarter seems to have been given on either side. The British assert that, amid the bullets, the ambulance wagons displayed their flags prominently to no advantage. These were repeatedly driven back and compelled to take refuge out of sight.

"It is alleged that the Boers used dumdums and made special targets of the horses on the plain, in the hope of hitting the riders. While the Argyll Highlanders were pushing across the river they were fired upon from a house and several fell. Thereupon the Highlanders stormed the house, and, although the Boers hoisted a white flag, no attention was paid to it, and all the Boers were shot.

"It is reported that Gen. Cronje, with his contingent, retreated toward Langeberg at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Others followed in the direction of Jacobsdal, and the main body of the Boers retired with the guns about 8 o'clock in the evening.

"On the following morning at daybreak the British fired a few shells into the village. Getting no response, a patrol of cavalry crossed the river and found the enemy's camp deserted. Dead Boers, and many who were dying, were to be seen everywhere in the intrenchments, as well as numerous new graves. Several buildings were in smoking ruins.

"Some of the Boer prisoners say that Gen. Cronje was in supreme command. He had to whip his men to prevent them from deserting, and, despite this, many threw down their rifles and fled."

The Daily Chronicle publishes the following dispatch, dated Nov. 29, from its correspondent at Modder River Camp:

"The severest engagement our column has yet had, and probably the severest of the whole campaign, was fought yesterday on the banks of the Modder River. The battle was waged fiercely for nearly fourteen hours.

"The enemy occupied a strongly intrenched position, their front extending five miles along the bank of the stream. They were well supplied with artillery and fought desperately.

"Our force consisted of the Second Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, the First Battalion of the Scots Guards, the Third Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the First Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Second Battalion of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, (the King's Own,) a part of the First Battalion of the Loyal North Lancashire Regimcnt; the Ninth Lancers, the Mounted Infantry, three batteries of field artillery, and the First Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, (Princess Louise's.)

"The latter reinforced us from Gen. Wauchope's brigade and arrived just in time for the fight. The battle started at daybreak, our guns shelling the Boers' left. The enemy replied with artillery, Hotchkiss and Maxims, and the artillery duel lasted some hours. Then there was a brief lull in the enemy's operations, of which the General immediately took advantage. Our infantry advanced across the plain toward the river in two brigades. The Guards, on the right, were met by an awful hail of bullets from the enemy's sharpshooters, posted close to the river on the opposite bank. Ours had no cover whatever, and were simply mowed down. It seemed impossible to live through the terrible fire, but the brave fellows did not retreat an inch. The Boer fire was horribly accurate, and they must have numbered at least 10,000.

"The Scots Guards advanced 600 yards before they were fired on. Then they had to lie down to escape the deadly fusillade, which lasted, without intermission, throughout the day.

"The Highlanders made several attempts to force a passage of the river, but they were exposed to such a murderous enfilading fire that they had to retire after they had suffered terribly. Subsequently a party of the Guards got over and held their own for hours against a vastly superior force.

"The general opinion of the staff is that there had never been such a sustained fire in the annals of the British Army as that which our troops had to face yesterday. Our men fell in dozens while trying to rush the bridge.

"Among the many heroic deeds, one of the most conspicuous was that of Lieut. Col. Codrington of the Coldstream Guards, Capt. Sellpein of the Queensland contingent, and a dozen members of the Coldstream Guards, who jumped into the river and swam nearly to the other side in the face of a steady fire, but who were forced to return, and, joining hands, swam back, two of their number being nearly drowned in the retreat.

"The British guns kept up a heavy fire all day, and fearful havoc was wrought on the Boer position, the enemy being forced to fly from their intrenchments. Night put an end to the terrible bloodshed. The infantry brigade was dreadfully cut up.

"The Boers retreated at night, taking their guns with them, and we are now occupying their positions. The enemy's loss was tremendous."

Commenting on the descriptions of the battle, The Times says editorially:

"The battle affords splendid proof of the unsurpassed qualities of the British soldier; but, while victories won solely by the exercise of those qualities are indeed magnificent, they are not war. They fill us with pride, but with pride not unmingled with regret at the persistent perversity of circumstance which, apparently, prevents us obtaining equal or greater results by processes savoring a little of that military science of which we hear so much."

VAN ALEN WANTS TO TAKE PART.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—J. Van Alen, the American millionaire, has had an unsuccessful experience, it seems, in attempting to render aid to the British wounded in South Africa. He first offered the War Office an ambulance fully equipped, to the extent of £10,000, to be officered and manned by the English army, on condition that he be allowed to accompany it to the front. The War Office replied, asking in what capacity he could go, and this produced an offer from Mr. Van Alen to go in any capacity, however modest. The War Office was compelled to decline.

Mr. Van Alen then offered the ambulance to the Maine Hospital Ship Committee. The latter, finding the ambulance adapted to land uses only, consulted with the War Office, and eventually informed Mr. Van Alen that the committee would be glad to take him to South Africa as a guest, but that, on arriving at Cape Town, it would be necessary to turn him and the ambulance over to the army, in which event the two would become a hospital section, possibly having to remain in Cape Town.

Mr. Van Alen refused to become a mere hospital section and withdrew his offer.

His main object, it is believed, was to get to the front, and it is thought that he had no special desire to do hospital work except on that condition. An unconfirmed report is in circulation that he may make a similar offer to the Boers.

AMERICANS VISIT THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The American doctors and nurses who are going to South Africa on the American hospital ship Maine visited Windsor Castle this afternoon under the guidance of Major Cabell. A landau and an omnibus from the royal stables took the party from the station. They were received by Lord Pelham-Clinton, Master of the Queen's Household. The visitors were escorted through the State and private apartments. Later the party went to Cumberland Lodge for tea, at the invitation of Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, daughter of Queen Victoria.

The Maine party, later, were presented to Queen Victoria.

Each member of the party was presented separately, and Her Majesty said:

"I am glad to see you. It is so good of you to come over to help my men."

The Society of American Women in London gave an at home this evening for the benefit of the Maine fund. All the principal members of the American colony attended, although Ambassador Choate was the only member of the Diplomatic Corps present. An interesting musical programme was carried through, and a substantial addition to the Maine fund was secured in the form of subscriptions.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, wife of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was conspicuous among the guests.

Lady Randolph Churchill has been summoned to Windsor Castle, where she will dine and spend the night, to-morrow. It is said that the object of the visit is that she may discuss privately with the Queen the plans in regard to the Maine and other matters connected with the movement.

TRANSPORT ISMORE BROKEN UP.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—An official dispatch from Cape Town announced that the stranded transport Ismore broke up yesterday evening. Her stern is out of water, but her bow is gone. All hands and 20 horses out of 350 were saved.

The loss of the Ismore's horses is quite serious at the present moment, when they were particularly needed. They consisted of selected, trained chargers and gun-teams.

It is not yet clear whether the six field guns on board the transport were saved. In any case, much war material and hospital equipment were lost.

YOUNG HAY'S APPOINTMENT MADE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—It will not be possible for Adelbert Hay to start for his post at Pretoria until next week. The State Department to-day gave out the formal announcement of the appointment of Mr. Hay as follows:

"The President has appointed Adelbert S. Hay of New Hampshire, Consul of the United States at Pretoria, South African Republic, Dec. 2, 1899."

This announcement dispels any doubt that may have existed at first as to Mr. Hay's status. He is beyond doubt a full-fledged Consul, and as there cannot be two men holding the same place, Mr. Macrum must have lost his place as Consul at Pretoria by this appointment. Technically he is on leave of absence, his request for such a leave having been granted by the State Department with permission for him to return to the United States.

Canadians Land in South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 30.—The Canadian contingent of troops for service in South Africa landed to-day and were given an enthusiastic reception. They were greeted with continuous cheers and the heartiest welcome.

Transports Arrive at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony, Dec. 4.—The British transport Hurona, from New Orleans, Nov. 3, has arrived here. The transport Canning, from London, Nov. 12, has also arrived here, with the First Battery of Howitzers

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

YOUNG STILL IN PURSUIT

Hopes to Catch Aguinaldo in the Benguet Mountain Pass.

HAS NO CHANCE TO FIGHT

Rebels Flee from a Strong Position—Brass Bands Take Part in Welcome of American Troops.

MANILA, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Santa Cruz, Province of South Ilocos, forwarded by courier to San Fabian, says that Gen. Young, with three troops of the Third Cavalry and Major Peyton C. March's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry, arrived at Santa Cruz to-day. The Americans left Namacpacan, Province of Union, this morning, expecting to have a hard fight at Tagudin, in South Ilocos Province, but they found, on arriving there, that 600 rebels, under Gen. Tino, had evacuated thirty-six hours before, deserting an almost impregnable position.

The insurgents had been intrenched at Tagudin, on the north side of the river, where a hundred well-disciplined troops could have slaughtered a whole brigade crossing the river, with the men up to the armpits in water.

The residents of Tagudin received the Americans outside the town with a brass band. They had been robbed of almost everything by the insurgents and were glad to welcome friendly and protecting troops.

A similar reception awaited Gen. Young at Santa Cruz. Prominent citizens, headed by a band, escorted the American officers to houses where rest and refreshment were offered.

Gen. Young's command was almost without food. The men had been living on the country, which affords but little, and the horses are completely worn out, most of them without shoes.

Gen. Young hopes to find Aguinaldo in Benguet Mountain Pass and to capture him there. Both entrances to Benguet are fortified. Two troops of the Third Cavalry will reinforce Gen. Young in the pass. There is no communication between his small command and any of the other American columns, except indirectly, perhaps, by sighting and signaling United States gunboats bound to or from Manila.

The inhabitants of Santa Cruz and of other towns through which the Americans passed say that Aguinaldo and his entire refugee army have gone into the mountains eastward since the Oregon, Samar, and Callao attacked Vigan and landed a force there.

In several towns Gen. Young was shown letters written by Lieut. Gillmore, showing that he had been kindly treated by the citizens and had been entertained by them when he passed through last May.

Reports indicate that all the American prisoners, some twenty-five or thirty, were at one time in Benguet Province, but it is supposed now that they have been removed into Lepanto Province.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Gen. Otis's latest casualty list is as follows:

Drowned, Rio Grande, Oct. 27, Clarence Bonepart, K, Twenty-fourth Infantry; acute dysentery, Nov. 26, Thomas Smith, K, Twenty-second Infantry; Nov. 27, Thomas B. Pall, E, Twenty-seventh; Nov. 28, Dewane Goodrich, artificer, Ninth Infantry; Nov. 29, Lewis W. Meehun, Corporal, L, Ninth Infantry; gunshot in action, Nov. 27, Richard H. Corbett, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Nov. 24, Harry Hiscock, Sergeant, H, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Nov. 25, James E. Rooney, A, Twentieth Infantry; Nov. 20, John Wethercott, E, Fourth Infantry; typhoid fever, Nov. 29, Roy Storrs, L, Third Infantry; uraemia, Nov. 30, John H. Williams, F, Sixth Artillery; chronic diarrhea, Nov. 30, James M. Hart, A, Ninth Infantry; Dec. 1, Fay Foster, D, Ninth Infantry.

HAD CADET WOOD'S WEAPONS.

Sword and Revolver Found on Rebel Captain Killed in Battle.

MANILA, Dec. 4.—Capt. Rumbold, with thirty-five men of Company G, Thirty-second Infantry, while escorting the Signal Corps laying the wire from Porac to Florida Blanca, charged and routed seventy insurgents, killing a Captain and several privates.

The Americans found on the Captain the sword and revolver that were taken from the body of Naval Cadet Welborn C. Wood, who was killed by the insurgents while in command of the gunboat Urdaneta, when that vessel was captured in the Orani River.

Germans Garrison the Carolines.

MANILA, Dec. 4.—The Spanish transport Alava and the gunboats Villalobos and Quiros, with the Spanish garrison and civilians of the Caroline Islands, arrived here to-day. They report that the German Governors of the islands, who arrived on the warship Jaguar, occupied Yap Nov. 3, Relpan Nov. 16, and Ponape Oct. 3. They garrisoned the islands with fifteen men each. The Spanish Governors of Yap and Ponape said they considered the small German garrisons in danger from the natives. The Spanish gunboats will probably be offered for sale to the United States Government.

HIGH FENCE HIS REVENGE.

Mr. Schwartz's Action Against Neighbor Who Charged Trespass.

Trouble has arisen between the families of Louis Schwartz of 31 Stevens Avenue, Jersey City, and Mrs. Josephine Miller, who lives next door. Mrs. Miller owns 29 and 27. In the latter lived a family named Bolte. They moved a short time ago. Mr. Bolte presented a number of plants growing in the yard to Mr. Schwartz. When he removed them Mrs. Miller notified him, so he alleges, that if he removed any of the soil clinging to the roots of the plants, she would prosecute him. He paid no attention to her. On the following day he was notified by Mrs. Miller's lawyer that if he trespassed further upon her property suit would be brought at once.

Mr. Schwartz considered the matter. He took note of the fact that his house was several feet from the edge of his lot, and that there was a large and pleasant window in the side of Mrs. Miller's house. He decided to build a fence on his spare space. This he did, making the fence twenty feet high. This greatly interfered with the view from Mrs. Miller's window. To make the fence more objectionable, as he admits, Mr. Schwartz covered the side facing Mrs. Miller's premises with black tar paper.

When Mrs. Miller was asked yesterday what action she intended to take she declined to make any statement, except to say that she had referred the matter to her lawyer.

House 140 Years Old Destroyed.

Fire was discovered about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a one-story frame building at Huguenot, S. I., owned by Charles Neumiceu, proprietor of a duck farm at that place. The building was said to be 140 years old, and was a landmark. Before assistance could be summoned the building was burned to the ground. The house was insured for $800 and the furniture for $1,000. The fire originated from an overheated stove.

RECEIVER FOR HARPERS.

State Trust Company Appointed—Application for Dissolution a Step Toward the Reorganization.

George L. Rives, acting on behalf of the Directors of Harper & Brothers, yesterday made application to Justice Gildersleeve for the dissolution of that corporation. Notice of his intended action had been served, as provided by statute, on the Attorney General, but Deputy Attorney General Francis, who represented the Attorney General, said there was no opposition to the application. The Court granted the application and appointed Francis C. Cantine as referee to take proofs of the claims of the company, and hear objectors to the dissolution of the corporation. Mr. Rives then applied for the appointment of a temporary receiver to take charge of the company's assets, and suggested that the State Trust Company be the receiver appointed. This appointment was made.

Mr. Rives, in the course of his remarks to the Court, referred to the fact that the ordinary petition asking for a voluntary dissolution of a domestic corporation had been filed with the schedules annexed. The assets are estimated at $6,282,716.55, while the liabilities amount to $3,163,212.19. The liabilities are distributed as follows:

Five per cent. mortgage bonds sold..	$200,000.00
Mortgage on house 163 West Twenty-first Street	6,000.00
*Floating debt	2,813,421.26
Due to authors, wages, &c., (estimated,)	66,000.00
Due for unexpired subscriptions, advertisements paid for but not yet printed, &c.	77,790.93
Total	$3,163,212.19

*About $1,100,000 of the floating debt is secured by the pledges of mortgage bonds.

The last item, subscriptions, advertisements, &c., represents liabilities which will probably be wiped out in the course of issuing the various Harper periodicals.

These legal proceedings are stated to be steps in the general scheme of reorganizing the company which was started recently by the action of J. P. Morgan & Co. in calling upon the State Trust Company to take possession of the property of Harper & Brothers because the company could not pay the claim of $850,000 held by J. P. Morgan & Co. The State Trust Company was empowered to do this by the terms of the mortgage which Harper & Brothers gave it, and which is due in 1907. A receiver is now applied for in order to protect all the creditors of the company.

Harper & Brothers was incorporated in October, 1896, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, and it promptly gave to the State Trust Company a three-million-dollar mortgage to secure an issue of 5 per cent. bonds of that amount. It used $200,000 of these bonds to satisfy various claims of different members of the Harper family. It pledged the remaining $2,800,000 of the bonds with various parties as security for loans, $2,500,000 of the bonds going to J. P. Morgan & Co. alone, and on this security J. P. Morgan & Co. advanced to Harper & Brothers sums aggregating $850,000. The total amount Harper & Brothers got on all the $2,800,000 worth of bonds it pledged was about $1,100,000. Some $1,700,000 of totally unsecured liabilities, bills payable, &c., go with the $1,100,000 aforesaid, to make up the sum of $2,813,421.26 which has been put down in the schedule as "floating debt."

Mr. Rives, in speaking of the application for a temporary receiver, said last night: "The public should understand that this is another step on the part of Harper & Brothers to protect their creditors. Eventually the firm will be reorganized, just as after the fashion of railroad reorganizations. The assets have been scheduled at over $6,000,000, on the assumption that the business of Harper & Brothers is to be continued."

Mr. Cantine will hold his first hearing as referee on March 28, at his offices, 31 Nassau Street.

FRUIT FOR PARIS EXPOSITION.

This State's Display, Almost Ready, to be Kept in Cold Storage.

Commissioner Blakely of the New York State Commission to the Paris Exposition, who has charge of the fruit display from this State, yesterday said that the exhibit is now nearly all collected and is in cold storage.

The exhibit will be sent forward in refrigerator cars and vessels, and kept in cold storage in Paris, to be used at the exposition as needed. Additions will be made to the stock now on hand. It will consist of the long-keeping varieties of apples and pears, and also of grapes, especially Catawbas. It is expected in this way to keep the fruit exhibit up to June of 1900, and then to supplement it by next year's Summer and Fall fruits.

In each instance a tag on the fruit will bear the name of the grower, the locality where grown, and the name of the shipper.

Trolley Road May Defy Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 4.—It is now said the Westfield and Elizabeth Street Railway Company has secured by purchase and lease sufficient lands of the De Raismes estate and others to enable it to be independent and it will enter the city over its own right of way. The property owners affected admit being in negotiations with the company. The road, if it succeeds in entering the city over its own right of way, can ignore all conditions the city would like to impose, refuse to give transfers, and may charge what fares it pleases.

Point for the East Chester Trolley.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Justice Wilmot M. Smith, Supreme Court, has issued an order in the case of the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company against the town of East Chester. The order provides that the town officials shall not further tear up the company's tracks, and the company is directed to give a bond to the town that it will take up its tracks if the last court of justice decides that they were unlawfully laid.

Peddlers Complain of Policemen.

A committee of the Peddlars' Benevolent Association yesterday morning presented several typewritten charges to Chief Devery against policemen of the Eldridge and Delancey Street Stations. The committee told the Chief that the members of the peddlers' association are being persecuted and blackmailed. The Chief told the committee to present the charges to Inspector Cross this morning for investigation.

Presbyterian Union Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Presbyterian Union of New York was held at the Hotel Savoy last night. About 250 guests were present. After the banquet there were a number of speeches, among the speakers being the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, and Robert E. Speer.

Undigested Food

becomes poison in a few hours and is responsible for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, languor, nervousness and all liver and kidney ills. Where there is one or all of these ailments Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be taken at once. It prevents as well as cures all stomach ills, and is a specific for malaria and fever and ague. When you get it see that a Pr vate Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Refuse— Just as good Substitutes

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

MANILA CONSUL RETURNS

Oscar F. Williams Describes the Situation in the Philippines.

FAVORS A GENEROUS POLICY

The Insurgents Are Beaten, He Says—Native Troops May Police the Islands Within a Year.

Ex-United States Consul Oscar F. Williams arrived yesterday afternoon from Manila, being the only passenger on the big steamer Ping Suey from Hongkong, which he boarded at Singapore. Mr. Williams has the distinction of being the last American Consul to the capital of the Philippines. He took a more prominent part than any other civilian in the operations of the United States in the islands from the time when Dewey's fleet set out from Hongkong in search of the Spanish fleet up to last October. His experience in the Philippines dates even further back, to January, 1898, when he relieved Acting Consul Isaac Elliott, and, in view of the possible hostilities, began collecting information for this Government.

On April 23, 1898, shortly before war was declared with Spain, he went to Hongkong, and when Dewey's fleet left that port on its memorable expedition he accompanied it on the Baltimore. In the battle of Manila he was on the Baltimore up to the time that famous breakfast was served. During that respite he went aboard the Olympia and was with Dewey in the remainder of the battle. He was relieved of his official duties as Consul June 30, of the present year, but such was his knowledge of Filipino affairs that Gen. Otis asked him to stay, and gave him a commission as Special Consul under the Military Government. He held this position until October 9, when he left for Hongkong. He journeyed thence to Singapore, where he boarded the Ping Suey for home.

The ex-Consul was met at Quarantine by his brother, L. T. Williams, and coming to the city in a tug, left last night for his home in Rochester. He will report later at Washington. Mr. Williams found time after being landed in the city to talk upon many features of the situation in the Philippines. The tenor of his remarks concerning the conditions there was decidedly optimistic.

"When I left the islands," he said, "everything was going along smoothly, both with the army and navy. Gen. Otis is doing splendidly, and I don't think he will be superseded. He is earnest and energetic and is doing as much as any man could do. He is at work from twelve to fifteen hours every day. I want everybody in the United States to understand that I am thoroughly in accord with the Administration's policy in the Philippines, and believe that the best is being done that could be done under the circumstances. Now that the Government has undertaken this grave responsibility, the people should uphold it, and I believe they will.

"Yes; I am well acquainted with Aguinaldo and know the members of his Cabinet and many of his people. He is a nice fellow personally, with plenty of ability, and enjoys the utmost confidence of his people. He has the elements and characteristics of a born leader. He is fairly well educated, but there are men in his Cabinet who have far more education than he. Some of these latter could get up in France, Germany, England, Spain, or the United States and deliver a speech well worth hearing. The assistance of such men is invaluable to Aguinaldo, but he dominates them all.

"Aguinaldo has not, in my opinion, anything like the munitions of war that some people believe he has. One reason for my opinion is that if he had sufficient guns and ammunition he would not make use of so many bolomen and men with bows and arrows on the field. The extraordinary vigilance of our Consuls at Japanese and Chinese ports has had its effect, and I don't believe Aguinaldo has ever been able to smuggle in more than a mere handful of arms, if any at all. I know of one lot of 5,700 Mauser rifles bought in Hongkong at a cost of $21,000, which are still lying in that city because they could not be got into the Islands. As for Maxim guns, I don't believe they have a single one.

"I am pleased to learn since arriving here that Aguinaldo is now practically hemmed in. He may surrender, or he may get away. If he chose he might go into the mountains and keep up a sort of guerrilla warfare for years. But he is a sensible man, and I do not believe he will do this. I think that when he succeeds in breaking up the opposition to American rule, he will do his best to effect a compromise with this Government. This opposition is fast breaking up. There are already many desertions to us. Many Filipinos of the best element, socially and commercially, are finding that their interests are with the Americans, and are abandoning the insurgent cause. I believe that Aguinaldo now recognizes the futility of continuing the resistance, but is afraid to give up the struggle, fearing that his followers would kill him as a traitor."

"Has Aguinaldo ever received any promises as to independence?" was asked.

"There have been rumors to that effect," replied Mr. Williams, "but I never heard of any such promises officially. I have had many conversations with Aguinaldo, and he never said that such promises had been made to him. I am satisfied that the Filipinos would have obtained their independence from Spain if we had not taken Manila when we did. They took 9,000 rifles from the Spanish soldiers just before Spain surrendered to us. They were whipping the Spaniards everywhere. Aguinaldo, however, often told me that the greatest blessings would come from our supremacy. 'I am convinced of it,' he said, 'but how am I to convince my people.'

"The insurgents never had but one deal with Spain. This was when Aguinaldo and his leaders left the islands. Aguinaldo explained to me that on this occasion the Spanish Governor General promised all the reforms for which the insurgents were fighting. It was thought that if the leaders left the country for a while there would be more opportunity for the Governor General to carry out his plan of reform. I have heard that the priests raised $3,000,000 to induce the insurgent leaders to withdraw and that one-half of this sum found its way into the Governor General's pocket. I know that Aguinaldo had $400,000 in a Hongkong bank after this, but later still I executed a power of attorney by which he gave this entire sum to the insurgent army fund. When his Government voted him a salary of $50,000 he declined it, saying that the money was needed by the army.

"I want to see every reasonable favor extended to those people consistent with our dignity. I think they have been put up to all they have done in opposition to us by the priests and Spaniards. They are certainly not fitted for self-government, and will need the tutelage of a governing power for years. They have men with qualities that may be developed into self-governing power, but we must remember that out of a population of from 8,000,000 to 15,000,000, only about 100,000 have any education whatever. Aguinaldo might possibly maintain a sort of government over Luzon, but in the various other islands ambitious men would rise and oppose his rule. There would be constant revolution.

"Our Government has found the Mohammedan element the most submissive of all. I accompanied Gen. Bates to Sulu and heard the Sultana Dowager tell him that she recognized the greatness and power of the United States and wished to be always friendly with us. I predict that inside of a year nine-tenths of our troops now in the Philippines will be back at home and the Islands will be policed with native troops."

Mr. Williams refused to speak of the effect produced among the troops and insurgents by the action of the anti-imperialists in this country. "Documents sent out by anti-imperialists," he said, "could easily find their way among the insurgents. These insurgents all look alike to foreign eyes. They wear no uniform to speak of. They circulate everywhere. If they are close pressed, they simply cover up their guns in a buffalo wallow and become at once amigos, or friends.

Asked about the various reports of American troops shooting women and children and committing other acts of cruelty, the ex-Consul grew very earnest. "Any soldier," he said, "who writes home or comes home and says that our men ever shot down women or children or defenseless men lies. We have a noble lot of fellows out there, and I don't believe one of them would do this if ordered to. I don't believe we have an officer who would order it. As to the alleged desecration of churches, our troops did use them for headquarters, but the Spaniards and Filipinos did the same thing."

BICYCLE MANUFACTURERS FAIL.

Liberty Cycle Company, Not in the Trust, Makes an Assignment.

The Liberty Cycle Company of 4 Warren Street made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of its creditors to Franklin Leonard, Jr., of 45 William Street. Mr. Leonard said that he could not make a statement as to the condition of the company until he had made an examination of the books and consulted with John Holden, the President of the corporation. He said the assets included the company's plant at Bridgeport, Conn., which he thought was worth about $100,000.

The company is a New York corporation and was organized on Oct. 26, 1897, with a capital stock of $100,000. It is the third corporation of the same name, the other two, formed under New Jersey and Connecticut laws, having been unsuccessful. The present company purchased the plant of the old company at Bridgeport, and in November, 1898, claimed assets of $164,000, with liabilities of only $25,000.

The reasons given for the assignment are that the company could not collect bills, and also that it could not obtain material for certain parts of bicycles in time to fill orders for the season of 1900. The Liberty Cycle Company was not taken into the American Bicycle Company when that combination was organized. The manufacturers of the bicycle parts which the concern claims to have been unable to obtain are said to be members of the American Bicycle Company.

The company's Directors are John Holden, William F. Wilson and Willard I. Allen. The company has offices in Chicago, Bridgeport, and Boston.

MASON'S LODGE A CENTURY OLD.

Brooklyn Organization Observes the Event at a Banquet.

Fortitude Lodge No. 19, F. and A. M., of Brooklyn, yesterday celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its institution. In the afternoon a banquet was held at the Hotel St. George, at which about 400 members of the lodge and their friends were present. The celebration concluded in the evening with exercises at Plymouth Church.

George C. Gill was toastmaster at the dinner. Col. Alexander S. Bacon, in responding to the toast "Our Country," declared that the per capita wealth of the United States was not equaled by that of any other country in the world.

Silas B. Dutcher, who responded to the toast "Our Borough," predicted that in 1910 Brooklyn would control the politics of Greater New York, and that it would have more intelligent voters than all of the other boroughs. He praised Brooklyn's school system and its charitable institutions, and said that the borough had better promise of growth than any of its sisters. In closing he declared that ten years London would give way to New York as a financial centre.

Jeweler Peabody Fined $450.

Adolph Peabody, a jeweler, was five weeks ago placed on parole by Collector Bidwell pending an inquiry as to the provenance of diamonds appraised at $15,000, which he placed in the possession of the Treasury officials. It was alleged he had smuggled the gems through Canada. Yesterday the diamonds were returned to him. The contention that he brought them from abroad, but that he purchased them here and took them to Europe, was sustained as to about $10,000 worth of them. As to the balance, there was doubt which, in the opinion of Collector Bidwell, justified the imposition of a fine of $450, which was paid.

Flag for Mrs. C. P. Huntington.

Mrs. Collis P. Huntington has received from the Pascal Institute one of the handsome American flags lately made by some of its pupils. It is made of gros-grain silk, the stitches which hold the stripes together being invisible on account of the fineness of the work. The stars are of solid embroidery, and were made by one of the graduates of the class of '99. This gift was offered to Mrs. Huntington as a token of the appreciation of her generosity in assuming the responsibility of the rent of the building, besides other gifts to the Institute.

City Hall Statue Injured.

The Statue of Justice, which surmounts the dome on the City Hall, got a twist during the strong wind which prevailed yesterday morning, that caused the scales to drop. The trouble was caused by the flag, which had caught in the arm, forming a sail, as it were, against which the wind played with terrific force. The arm was wrenched out of place, and the scales clattered down on the roof. When the flag caught the damage to the statue was foreseen, and an effort was made to get a tinker to solder the loosened member, but no one could be found.

BEST & Co LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Toys, Dolls, Books & Games.

We have enlarged our Toy Department this season, and are showing a carefully selected assortment of these goods at prices guaranteed to be as low as any in the city.

They can be purchased now with much more comfort than during the few days just before Christmas, and will be delivered when desired.

60-62 West 23d St.

In 27 Days 1900.

In 20 Days Xmas.

The peculiar attraction of our Silverware is that it differs entirely from the usual. Selections of the very best patterns from all sources, domestic and foreign, make it unlike the productions of any single factory, where ideas naturally run in a groove. Everything is substantial and in good taste, excessive ornamentation is avoided, and there is more variety than can be found elsewhere. Examination and comparison will convince that prices are even lower than the cost of inferior goods.

(*No plated ware whatever.*)

Howard & Co

264 Fifth Avenue

PICTURE FOR WHITE HOUSE.

M. Chartran's Commission from Mr. Frick Executed — Represents Signing of the Spanish Peace Protocol.

The work ordered by Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg from M. Theobald Chartran, the French portrait painter, is on its way to this country on the Normannia, and will be exhibited at Knoedler's Gallery, Fifth Avenue, early next month. It is the artist's intention to send it afterward to the Paris Exposition. The picture represents the signing of the peace protocol between the United States and Spain in Washington. The price to be paid to M. Chartran is $20,000. It is said to be Mr. Frick's intention to present the picture to the Federal Government, so that it may hang in the White House.

M. Chartran arrived here on La Champagne last Sunday, and is staying at the Wald

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

We are all Busy with the Christmas Work

AND how the store is helping! Nothing is left undone—we change counters, straighten out curves, re-arrange stocks, turn and twist things every way to add to the convenience.

Store seems biggest in the mornings. Can you come then? But come when you can—it is never other than comfortable at Wanamaker's.

Today at 10 and 11:30 a.m. and at 3 and 4.30 p.m., Mr. Halsey-Stirling will give half hour entertainments in a special gallery on Third floor—

Half Hours at the National Gallery of London

The paintings are reproduced in oil with marvelous fidelity and each is shown as though brought out for some connoisseur's inspection. Same pictures will be shown at each exhibition today. Tomorrow, entirely different ones.

"The artists who saw this exhibition at the Lotos Club were simply amazed at the fidelity of drawing, color, and the spirit of the originals in the work."—*New-York Times.*

"They are faithful reproductions in color of the most famous paintings in the gallery."—*New York Herald.*

Today these Pictures will be Shown:

The Dweller in the Innermost, George Frederick Watts, R. A.
Hope, - George Frederick Watts, R. A.
Sic Transit Gloria Mundi, George Frederick Watts, R. A.
A Boy Drinking, - - - Murillo
A Poulterer's Shop, - Gerard Dow
Speak! Speak! Sir John Millais, P. R. A.
Portrait of an Old Woman, - Rembrandt
The Hay-wain, - John Constable, R. A.
Blowing Bubbles, - - - Netscher
Portrait of Himself, - - Frank Dixon
Ecce Homo, - - - - - Correggio
Towing the Old Fighting Temeraire, J. M. W. Turner, R. A.

Women's Ulsters and Newmarkets

Ulsters don't follow the lines of the figure; Newmarkets do—maybe that is easiest classification of the full-length wraps that good dressers have so welcomed this winter. Both are dressy—hard to say which is finest; fact is, one has to be one's own judge as to that, for it depends somewhat on carriage and figure.

Finest is $130—prices starting at $16. For instance—

At $16—Newmarkets of cheviot (tan or blue mingled goods), double-breasted; lined to waist.

At $22.50—Newmarkets of kersey, castor—that indescribable lightish brown. Double-breasted; lined.

At $30—Ulsters of double-faced cheviot—castor and brown—deep detachable hood showing the plaid of the inner side.

At $40—Newmarkets of kersey—tan, black, navy blue and green—large collar of beaver fur; lined to waist. This is one of the most charming styles of the year.

Second floor.

Dress Goods Under the Dollar Mark

Sales of these usually double in December. Fully three-quarters of the goods sold at this time, we believe, go to those purchasing for gift making. And so we've made extra effort this year in our preparations. The result awaits your approval—there's no doubt that you'll cheerfully give it. Purchases of any quantity of these goods will be prettily boxed, upon request. Here's a word of a few kinds:

COLORED DRESS GOODS

At 28c yd.—French Surah Serge; navy blue.
At 37½c yd.—Camel's-hair Plaids.
At 45c yd.—Homespun Checks.
At 50c yd.—Cheviot Twills, Two-toned Cheviots, Camel's-hair Homespuns, Camel's-hair Plaids, Whipcords, All-wool Cheviots, Silk-mixed Plaids.
At 65c yd.—Granite Suiting, Homespun Plaid Cheviot, Whipcord Covert Cloths.
At 75c. yd.—Homespun Cheviots, two-toned Chevron Cheviot, Sharkskin Suiting, French Poplin, Ladies' Cloth.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

At 28c yd.—French Surah Serge.
At 50c yd.—French Granite.
At 50c yd.—Diagonal Cheviot.
At 50c yd.—Surah Serge.
At 50c yd.—Mohair Sicilian.
At 55c yd.—All-wool Henrietta.
At 65c yd.—All-wool Cheviot.
At 65c yd.—All-wool Granites.
At 65c yd.—All-wool Armures.
At 75c yd.—All-wool Henrietta.
At 75c yd.—French Drap d'Ete.
At 75c yd.—French Poplins.
At 75c yd.—All-wool Storm Serges.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street, Main floor.

Furs The fur exhibit of the past week has demonstrated our position as fur sellers—as factors in the gathering and handling of peltry, as students of fur fashions in St. Petersburg and Paris.

The collection is varied, dependable and interesting. Take the finer pieces for granted to-day—this word of some rather popular numbers:

Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs, with cluster of tails, $5, $6.50, $7.50 and $8.50.
Mink Scarfs, with tails, $10.
Scarfs of dyed raccoon, large and full, $9.
Collarettes of Alaska sable, dyed; storm collar; finished with tails, $15.
Scarfs of natural lynx (made from the breast of the animal,) $20.
Skins, for milliners' and dressmakers' use as garniture—chinchilla, $1.75 and $2.50 each; broadtail, $6, $7.50 and $8.50 each.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Eiderdown Sacques Here's a lot of pretty sacques, light blue, violet, pink, red and brown. Well made, in newest style—35c each—a decided bargain. The material in these is of same quality as that used in $1 garments. Only one to a customer.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Stockings These are genuine Irish goods—just here from Balbriggan, whence comes the finest hosiery made. Of fast black cotton in four grades. 38c, 50c, 75c and $1 a pair. All low prices for such excellent qualities.

Broadway.

French Silks In Waist Lengths, Half Prices There's generally much giving of silks at Christmas time. They ought to be good, and it's desirable, too, that they be not too costly. Then here's good fortune for those who have been thinking of silks. Rich, fancy French silks and satins, in four-yard lengths—waist patterns—put up in boxes, at $2 to $15. The prices are just half original markings.

Some black silks in boxes—waist lengths at $2.25 up to dress lengths at $28.

About forty kinds among the colors and black from which to choose.

Rotunda.

Silk Waists Six hundred waists of a good quality of taffeta, all in the newest shades—the latest styles—the most careful making—arrived yesterday. They are waists that should sell at $6 at least—that would be moderate. The price for this lot will be $4.75 each. Why not one of these, in a box, as a present?

Holiday Bazar, Fifth Floor.

New Hats from Paris

Paris is either a prophet or a woman—for the new hats our Paris office has just sent us are forecasts of next spring's developing styles. But they are for immediate wear—and are very beautiful.

One hat-maker over there doesn't finish hats—he simply sends suggestive beginnings. For instance, he has sent us felt hats with the back brim hanging down longer than a fireman's helmet. Not to be worn that way—come see how we've twisted and twirled them.

Both these groups ready this morning. No store or modiste shall keep so close to Paris as do we. It's a week and a day from our new home—44, Rue des Petites Ecuries—to the Broadway store, and as a rule we get start enough to give you the styles the day the Paris public gets them.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Book Case That Grows

The Wernicke Book Cases are composed of units—boxes, each of which will hold about a dozen books. One is a complete case, or you can add end to end and in height to make a solid case to fill any room. Separate pieces for base and top can be bought as you need them. This isn't the first sectional book case, but it is so decidedly best that we agreed to become sole agents for it in New York.

The Oak Units beginning in price at $2.25 each to $4.25 each.
The Imitation Mahogany Units are from $3 to $4.50.
The Walnut Units from $3.50 to $5.25.
The Mahogany Units from $3.75 to $5.75.
The Top and Base Units to fit any of these are from $1.50 to $4.

These prices don't mean much till you have seen the book case or read the book about them. We send the book free, of course.

Fourth floor.

Oriental Rugs

"Art is long and time is fleeting" might well have been written to describe Oriental Rugs, for they come into being by tediously-taken hand stitches or knots, while time has no tooth that gnaws their beauty.

They are the most artistic of merchandise, yet we sell them in the same straightforward way that we sell carpets or dress goods. And that marks this rug store as singular.

The present collection is by far the best we've ever had—chosen by our own buyer in Constantinople.

Prices run from a few dollars to thousands, and, as rug prices go, are low. We simply count them fair.

One line of Turkish Rugs, 11 feet 4 inches by 6 ft. 10 in., to 15 ft. 1 in. by 11 ft. 2 in., range in price from $38 to $84.

Third floor.

Men's Gloves Some months ago we sold some Walking Gloves for Men at 75c a pair, instead of the $1 and $1.25 they were worth. Maybe you'll recall them—out-seam gloves in tan and red tan.

More of them. Same price—75c.

Tenth street.

Japanese Gongs Tuneful and decorative—our Oriental traveler, with all his years of experience, was over-charmed and bought too many. So right in the height of the selling time we clip a quarter of the price off—$1 kind at 75c, and so on. The finest is $13.50—a set, properly speaking.

The Japanese Store is inviting these December days.

Basement.

Eiderdown Robes You know of the warmth and coziness of an eiderdown gown. We want you to know how pretty these are and how moderately they're priced. A kind at $2.75—of striped eiderdown, bound with satin, closing with frogs. At $3, in solid colors, with frogs and girdle. At $4.75 of ripple eiderdown in solid colors. And in like advances up to $13.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Colored Petticoats Black moreen, silk finished, with satin stripes in pretty bright colorings. Deep umbrella ruffle, corded, and yoke band. These are the usual $4.75 kinds. We have a lot in neat boxes, priced $2.75.

Holiday Bazaar, Fifth floor.

Scarfs and Pillow Shams It really seems as though the Bureau Scarfs and Pillow Shams in spachtel work are prettier than ever this season. Designers develop just as other workers do, and we had enough faith in the goods to buy more largely than heretofore. Hence, we sell cheaper.

50c a Piece

—which means

50c for 18x54 in. Scarf.
50c each for Pillow Shams, 32 in. square.

Holiday Bazar, Fifth floor.

Candies The candy factory has been working on a surprise. It is ready to-day—

Really delicious Mixed Candies at 20c pound.

Why the long conjuring? Let any other candy man look at this mixture and he'll tell you—if he thinks it any of your business. Every ingredient is pure and of the higher grades. We had to select such shapes as the machine molds would form fastest—can't give handwork at the price, unless the quality suffers. You'll be delighted with these bonbons for yourself and the children—and for entertainments that you may be interested in.

Conserved Fruits, our own importation, in the original 5-lb. wooden boxes—$1.50 a box.

Basement and Special Counters.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Frank Daniels in "The Ameer" at Wallack's.

A NEW SCORE BY MR. HERBERT

"Cavalleria Rusticana" and the First Act of "Fidelio" by the Castle Square Co. at the American.

Comic operas, as they are called in spite of the obvious fact that few of them are comic and fewer are operas, have to be made in these days to fit the peculiarities of comedians and companies. It can hardly be possible that either the librettist or the composer sits down with a free hand to write what he thinks will please the public. Each must set out with the capabilities of a certain actor and his supporting associates in mind and make the play to fit them. In some cases this is not hard to do with the hope of success. When Victor Herbert sat down to begin the score of "The Singing Girl," he must have gone to work with a blythe heart. He could have entertained some hopes that if he ventured to write music of pretentious merit it would be sung. But such could not have been his feeling when he began the score of "The Ameer," which was produced at Wallack's Theatre last night.

This operetta was intended as a vehicle for the display of the peculiar talents of Frank Daniels, a comedian who has long been associated with performances of a well-defined type. To fit Mr. Daniels with either an acting part or music that can be depended on to be successful is not so easy a task as it might seem. The librettists of the operetta produced last night evidently had a theory that anything would be good enough. The result was that they gave the audience one of the stupidest librettos that has been revealed to this patient public in a considerable period of time. There were one or two funny ideas in the material gathered for the plot, but the librettists did not know what to do with their ideas after they found them. Poor ideas may be made to seem good by smart treatment, and, vice versa, good onces may be made to seem weak by inept management. Last night vice versa prevailed.

The story of the operetta was absurd without real humor, and the dialogue was silly without wit. Mr. Herbert's music proved to be far below the level which he has of late shown ability to attain. There was an abundance of elementary rhythms and simple melodic progressions, all of which no doubt were employed to meet the limits of the vocal capacity of the company. For in it there was only one person who had the slightest claim to be called a singer, and that was George Devoll, who showed a pretty voice and some taste in its management. The others were not singers, and only one or two of them could without injustice to a much tried profession be called actors. Perhaps the nearest approach to the art of acting was made by Mr. Danforth as the brigand chief.

Mr. Daniels himself tried hard to conquer by the employment of his personal oddities, which are amusing, but not a fountain of inexhaustible delight. He is a man of real comic gifts, but one naturally desires to see him enjoying a fair chance for their display. To see him trying to win laughter and applause by means of his peculiarities without the support of a good part is not pleasant to his admirers or edifying to disinterested spectators. In short, it may fairly be said that "The Ameer" is dull, and that if it were not for the display of pretty stage pictures it would not be even tolerable. The dresses are sufficient for the purposes of the operetta, and the scenery is all that is required. Mr. Herbert, to return to the unfortunate composer of this piece, has tried to ease his musical conscience by putting some musicianly work into the scoring, and this is well done, but orchestral parts will not make a success of an operetta which does not contain a good part for the star.

Ife Kahn	Frank Daniels
Hezabaru	W. F. Rochester
Crackasmile	William Corliss
Blackjack	Will Danforth
Ralph	George Devoll
Knifem	J. J. Martin
Slicem	Frank Rainger
Lieutenant	Sadie Emmons
Benjaboo	Harry L. Arthur
A Weaver	Robert Delius
A Dyer	Howard Lawrence
Constance	Helen Redmond
Fanny	Norma Kopp
Mirzah	Kate Uart
Sereza	Mae Emmons
Nana	Jane Mandeville
Ayall	Virginia Karroll
A Dressmaker	Tunnie Leslie

CISSIE LOFTUS NOT ENJOINED.

The Application of Weber & Fields Denied by Justice Scott.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the application made by Weber & Fields for an injunction restraining Cissie Loftus from appearing at any performance of a public character except at their theatre. Miss Loftus claimed that, while a contract was made with her by the plaintiffs for the season 1899-1900, with an option for the succeeding season, under which she was not to appear elsewhere, the part assigned her was so mean and insignificant that it was bound to injure her standing in the theatrical profession. Her counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, also contended that the contract made with Miss Loftus was illegal, as it required her to play on Sundays.

Justice Scott, in denying the application, said it was not disputed that Miss Loftus had deliberately violated her contract. She could not complain as to the parts assigned her, the agreement being that she was to play such parts as the managers might designate, whether leading or minor parts. The only ground for granting an injunction to enforce the contract of the nature of the one involved in this action, Justice Scott said, was that unless its violation be inhibited the plaintiffs would suffer irreparable loss, which could not readily be estimated in an action for damages. The affidavits in this case did not show that such loss would result. As to past damages, which seemed to consist mainly of the cost of building a special dressing room and printing a number of lithographs, the amount could readily be ascertained, but could not be recovered in this form of action.

"The minor part assigned to the defendant would seem to indicate," Justice Scott said, "that, whatever may be her abilities as a specialist, she has not yet shown herself to be an actress of such universal ability that any considerable difficulty would be found in filling her place in a theatrical company."

THEATRICAL TROUPE DISBANDED.

Nellie McHenry Company's Plight—Due to Husband's Disappearance.

The Nellie McHenry "Green Room Fun" company was disbanded in this city yesterday owing to the continued absence of John Webster, Miss McHenry's husband, who disappeared mysteriously in Buffalo two weeks ago. The company was paid off at the Gilsey House by John Gourlay, one of the proprietors of the show.

The members said they had not been doing so well financially as expected. There were only six persons in the cast, and the piece was being given in first-class houses in big cities. Webster was worried, and showed it. He left the hotel in Buffalo ostensibly to learn about the departure of trains. He did not return. While almost on the verge of collapse, Miss McHenry, for the sake of the company, as she expressed it, insisted on appearing nightly during the period of the two weeks' notice given those in the cast.

It is said the company will be reorganized in a short time and make a tour of the smaller cities.

GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH.

"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Fidelio" at the American.

A spirited, picturesque, and effective representation of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" was rapturously applauded by a very large audience at the American Theatre last night. The cast included Selma Kronold as Santuzza, Barron Berthald as Turridu, Harry Luckstone as Alfio, Bernice Holmes as Lola, and Della Niven as Lucia. The chorus was in excellent form, and the scenic setting was appropriate. The performance was better in a musical sense than it was dramatically, perhaps; but Miss Kronold's acting, at least, was sufficiently vigorous and convincing. The orchestra was about as usual, but, of course, the intermezzo was demanded a second time.

As long as the Castle Square company can give performances of fine works as satisfactorily as this is given, its good artistic influence upon the multitude is not to be questioned. But the performance of the first act of Beethoven's "Fidelio," which preceded Mascagni's lyric drama, was quite another matter. That was a dangerous undertaking, in the circumstances, and the result was not particularly encouraging. Mary Linck was Leonora, W. H. Clark Rocco, Clinton Elder Jacquino, Marie Mattfeld Marcellina, and William Mertens Pizarro. There was no lack of applause.

"Charity Ball" Revival a Success.

"Charity Ball" was revived by the members of the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre last evening. This play will be the bill for the entire week, and last night's audience, which was a large one, demonstrated the popularity of the selection by Manager Donnelly.

Miss Melville as Sis Hopkins.

Arrangements were reported yesterday to have been made whereby Miss Rose Melville in her new comedy, "Sis Hopkins," will be seen at the Herald Square Theatre, following the engagement of "The Greek Slave." Miss Melville became prominent last season through her impersonation of the country girl known as "Sis Hopkins," in Matthews and Bulger's comedy, "By the Sad Sea Waves," and severed her connections with this organization during the latter part of its engagement at the Herald Square Theatre to become a star.

Mr. Mansfield at Work Again.

Richard Mansfield, who brought his performance last Saturday night to a sudden close at the Garden Theatre, made his appearance as usual last night and was received with hearty applause on his first entry on the stage. The performance was given with its accustomed smoothness, all difficulties as to the steam pipes having been adjusted.

Theatres and Music Halls.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—James O'Neill appeared last evening before the usual large audience of regular patrons in his last season's play, "The Musketeers."

EDEN MUSEE.—The moving pictures from South Africa and the series of comic and mysterious pictures were the interesting feature at the Musee yesterday. During the week there will be afternoon and evening concerts. No changes have occured in the wax groups.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—An overcrowded house and enthusiastic audience welcomed the Broadway Burlesquers who have, in addition to their company, a number of vaudeville celebrities. The performance terminated with the one-act musical farce, "On the Bench."

DEWEY THEATRE.—To the patrons of this house were given a revival of "Hurly Burly" last night, with an olio containing many interesting vaudeville artists, such as Miss Sylvia Thorne, who sang several operatic selections in a most competent manner; Mlle. Alcide Capitaine, Cook and Sonora, and others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Louis Mann and Clara Lipman, in their new comedy, "The Girl in the Barracks," made their Harlem bow last evening. There was evidence that the large audience present heartily enjoyed the performance. The cast seen recently at the Garrick Theatre also came in for considerable applause.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Ezra Kendall and his monologue specialty, consisting of witty songs and sayings, was the leading attraction at this house. The other features were Waterbury brothers and Tenny, musical trio; Harry Howard's trained animals, Hall and Staley, Clarice Vance, and the Kalatechnoscope, with a number of new moving views.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Manager W. A. Brady presented a novelty last night in his burlesque, during the change of scene from the French ball to the arena in the Coney Island Athletic Club, in the shape of living pictures by James J. Jeffries and Thomas Sharkey, who posed as modern gladiators, and also illustrated the knock-out blows which have ended the career of many championship prizefighters.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—In the lengthy programme offered this week the features are diversified, and range from operatic selections by Marie Tavary, a contralto, to the grotesque acrobatics on the bicycle by the St. Onge brothers. Some of the other features are Lizzie Evans and Harry Mills in the comedietta "Two Girls and One Man," the Wilson family, Frank Latona, the De Forrests, Charles E. Grapewin and Anna Chance, Musical Ravens, and a number of others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Girl with the Auburn Hair" began the second week of her engagement yesterday, which has proved one of the most successful attractions Mr. Keith has offered for some little time. Felix Morris and his company also continued another week, with a new skit, entitled "Kerry." The other vaudeville acts were performed by the Cragg family, "Joe" Welch, "Barney" Fagan and Henrietta Byron, Blocksom and Burns, and Eckert and Berg.

MIGHT HAVE WRECKED TRAINS.

Long Island City Boy in Court for Damaging Railroad Switches.

William Shields, thirteen years old, of Long Island City, was arraigned for trial before Judge Harrison S. Moore in the Queens County Court yesterday. The indictment against him is for attempted train wrecking, and accuses him of breaking and destroying switch locks, removing the brass locks, and throwing switches in the wrong position, thus endangering the lives of many passengers on the Long Island Railroad. Young Shields is small for his age, and wears knee breeches. His mother sat beside him in court. Edward T. Allen of Jamaica represented the boy as counsel, while Assistant District Attorney B. Frank Wood conducted the prosecution.

After a jury had been drawn, Mr. Allen held a consultation with the Assistant District Attorney. The latter then announced that Mr. Allen would plead guilty for his client if the Judge would suspend sentence. Judge Moore refused to accept the plea. He said the crime was such a serious one that he did not think it would be fair at present to allow the boy to plead guilty and be simply reprimanded. If convicted, he said, the boy could be sent to prison for twenty years. Judge Moore said he would postpone the trial until the first Saturday in January. In the meantime he would parole the youthful culprit, and if he conducted himself as a good boy should between now and the new date of the trial, he would then dispose of the case.

Young Shields was arrested on Oct. 20 in the Long Island Railroad yards, at Sixth Street and East Avenue, Long Island City, where he was caught by Detective James Sarvis in the act of hammering off the brass locks from the switches. The company had been annoyed for several days previous to the arrest by reports from trackwalkers that switches were out of order. Shields disposed of the brass locks at junk shops.

BOUGHT HIS OWN HENS TWICE.

Jersey City Saloon Keeper Fooled by Robbers of His Coop.

Michael Demato, a saloon keeper at 409 Third Street, Jersey City, has a hennery in the rear of his premises. On Sunday night Joseph Carroll and John Hayslip offered to sell him three hens for 15 cents each. He bought them and placed them in the coop. An hour later the same men brought in three more hens, which they offered at the same price. He bought these also, and put them in the coop.

After the men had gone away Demato told his wife that he thought he had been the victim of a trick. He went to the hennery to look at the fowls, and found there the same number he had on Saturday. He also discovered that Hayslip and Carroll had made two visits to the coop, and each time taken out three hens, which they sold to him. He went to the First Criminal Court yesterday to make a complaint, and was greatly surprised to find that Hayslip and Carroll had just been convicted of an assault on Harris Ruskin of 254 Newark Avenue, and sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. Police Justice Potts called Hayslip and Carroll to the bar again, and upon their admission that Demato's statement was true he sentenced each man to an additional month in the penitentiary.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Solace arrived at Honolulu Nov. 19, and sailed from that port for Manila Nov. 22.

The Marblehead left Acapulco Dec. 3 for San Diego.

The Alexander sailed from Manila for Singapore Dec. 3.

Shooting Accident Proves Fatal.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Elmer Cooper, nineteen years old, a son of Elsworth Cooper, who was shot accidentally in his left arm after returning from a hunting trip along the Ramapo River on Saturday afternoon, died last night in St. Joseph's Hospital at Paterson, N. J. His arm was amputated, but blood poisoning set in.

HAIGHT WARNED HIS FATHER.

Son and Daughter of the Deaf-Mute Sued for Divorce on the Stand.

The Haight divorce case, in which Mary L. Haight is seeking a divorce from Henry J. Haight, was continued yesterday before Justice Giegerich. The sun shone into the court windows in the afternoon and bothered the deaf-mute witnesses and the expert interpreter in the sign language. The shades had to be pulled down and the gas lit.

Eleanor Church Haight, daughter of the principal parties in the suit, took the stand. She is a sister of Mrs. Hunt, who testified last week in the case and expressed the opinion that a woman who paints her face is not a lady. During Miss Haight's cross-examination yesterday by ex-Justice Van Wyck she proved quite as quick at repartee as her elder sister, Mrs. Hunt.

The witness said in her direct testimony that her father and mother were never an hour together after 1897 that they did not argue about Miss Essie Stanton. Miss Stanton, it is alleged by Mrs. Haight, caused trouble in her home.

Ex-Justice Van Wyck took the witness on cross-examination. The witness repeated that she often overheard her mother and father talking together about Miss Stanton.

"You mean to say that you overheard conversations in the sign language?" asked Mr. Van Wyck.

"Yes. I could tell from the way they clapped their hands and stamped their feet what they were talking about."

"Tell us how many times your father and mother were alone when you were present."

"I don't suppose they could ever be alone when I was present."

David H. Haight, a son of the parties to the suit, twenty-five years old, was put on the stand. He testified that his grandmother, Mary L. Haight, died in December, 1895, insane. His father and uncle had entire control over her property. He then testified as to his father's alleged attentions to Stanton.

"Did you object to her living in the house?" asked counsel.

"Yes. In the Spring of 1895 I objected to her being in the house 284 Madison Avenue. I also told my father that he was acting improperly, both as regarded my mother and ourselves, and that he was gaining a great deal of unenviable notoriety. I told him that his family should be respected by him. I wrote to the proprietor of the hotel at Delaware Water Gap when they went there and wrote a threatening letter to Essie Stanton, saying I objected to her remaining there with my father and reminded her that she was in debt to many persons who were looking after her."

Mr. Van Wyck cross-examined the witness, who denied that he ever threatened to put his father in the penitentiary.

Justice Giegerich then announced that he would take a recess at 6 o'clock, and hold a night session.

The court resumed after 7 o'clock, when Mr. Van Wyck continued his cross-examination. Witness said he was a party with his mother and sisters to remove the trustees of his grandmother's estate. Haight admitted that in the complaint of the suit to remove the trustees he had charged his father and uncle with robbing the estate of his grandmother. He said they had taken away a large quantity of lace, of which a small quantity was produced in court.

"Did you bear any ill-will toward your father?" asked Mr Van Wyck.

"Certainly not; I never had any ill-feeling toward him, but have always tried to do the best I could for him."

The cross-examination of the witness was not concluded when the court adjourned at 9 o'clock until this morning.

FIGHT OVER MILLER'S MAIL.

Franklin Syndicate Depositors Want All to Share Alike.

While William F. Miller is a fugitive from justice, some of his creditors are trying to see to it that those who sent money to the Franklin Syndicate after he had fled shall not have it all sent back to them by the Post Office authorities, but shall have to take their places with other creditors. Belfer & Flash, Brooklyn lawyers who represent creditors holding $50,000 worth of claims against Miller, filed last Saturday notice of an intention to apply next Saturday for an injunction restraining "the United States Post Office Department, its agents, servants, or employes," from returning to these belated depositors the mail they sent to the absent Miller.

The moving papers are based on an affidavit signed by Charles J. Belfer and Jesse Silberman, which gives the substance of an interview with Postmaster Wilson, in which he is said to have set the value of the money-bearing letters to Miller now in the hands of the Post Office Department at from $75,000 to $100,000, with an average of $20,000 coming in each day. Mr. Wilson got a fraud order from Washington, permitting him to send back these letters to depositors, or to the Dead Letter office where the depositors' names do not appear on the letters. Belfer & Flash say the statute under which this fraud order is issued is unconstitutional, because it permits the branding of the man to whom the letters are sent as a fraud without giving him a trial.

BRIDE OF FEW DAYS DEAD.

Waited Years to Wed for Her Widowed Mother's Sake.

Miss Margaret Kelly and Frank Howard were married in Hoboken on Wednesday last. Yesterday the bride lay dead in the front room of their little home at 137 Park Avenue. They had been engaged for eight years, but their marriage was deferred because Miss Kelly had a widowed mother to support, and she and Howard thought it best to wait until he could provide for Mrs. Kelly as well as for his wife.

The marriage was finally set for Nov. 15. A week before that Miss Kelly was prostrated by a severe cold. The marriage was postponed. Miss Kelly was able to be about the house on Nov. 20, and it was then arranged that the wedding should take place on Thanksgiving eve. On Saturday the bride suffered a relapse. Pneumonia set in and her death followed Sunday morning. The funeral will take place from the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Roman Catholic, tomorrow morning.

Servant Falls Heir to $25,000.

Miss Augusta Hanson, who until a few days ago was employed as a servant by Mrs. Eugene Moran of 211 President Street, Brooklyn, has fallen heir to $25,000 by the death of an aunt in Sweden. Miss Hanson will soon return to her native land to secure possession of the legacy.

Sold for Unpaid Assessments.

Edward Gilon, Collector of Assessments and Arrears, yesterday began the sale of land and tenements against which there lie unpaid assessments for sewer, street, and other public improvements. In the list of properties, as originally advertised, there were 19,400 parcels, but since the first advertisement on about one-half of these assessments have been paid. The total amount involved was about $3,000,000, but of this nearly $2,000,000 has been paid in. Many of the assessments have been declared void by the courts. There were few bidders for the lands offered yesterday. All the property to be sold lies in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Sub-Treasury's Bond Purchases.

There was disbursed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday in payment of bonds a total of $805,468.38, of which $691,061.92 was for 4s and $114,406.46 for 5s. This makes a grand total paid out at the Sub-Treasury to date, under the present bond purchase offer, of $17,702,256.76.

Revolutionary Sons Meet.

Frederick Samuel Tallmadge was elected President of the Sons of the American Revolution of New York State for the fifteenth consecutive time at the annual meeting held at Delmonico's last night. The other officers chosen were Robert Olyphant, Vice President; Morris P. Ferris, Secretary; Arthur M. Hatch, Treasurer; Henry Phelps Johnston, Registrar; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Chaplain. On the Board of Managers were elected John G. Floyd, Augustine Banks, Charles R. Henderson, Philip Livingston, John Hone, John M. Bowers, Alexander R. Thompson, George C. Clark, Frederick Clarkson, Dallas B. Pratt, and Paul G. Thebaud. William Alexander Smith presented to the society an autograph letter of George Washington and an old copy of Weem's "Life of Washington."

Cheaper Cables to the West Indies.

The Commercial Cable Company yesterday announced a reduction of 5 cents per word on messages, via Bermuda, to the West India Islands, except Jamaica and Puerto Rico.

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Tapestry Screens, (5½ feet high) covered with artistic panels illustrating Watteau and Flemish subjects; value $32.00, at $19.50

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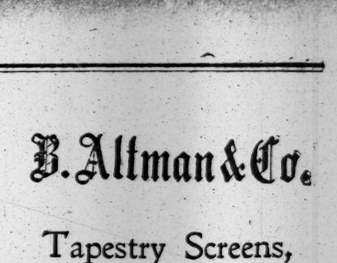

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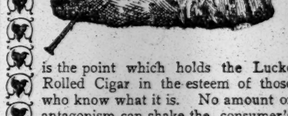

is the point which holds the Lucke Rolled Cigar in the esteem of those who know what it is. No amount of antagonism can shake the consumer's affection for a thing which pleases highly.

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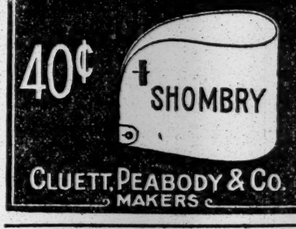

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THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS MEETS

Thousands Crowd the Capitol to Witness the Spectacle.

SENATOR DEPEW IS SWORN IN

Desks of the Members Laden With Many Floral Tributes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Eager throngs crowded to the Capitol to-day to witness the opening of the Fifty-sixth Congress. Aside from the usual interest which attaches to the assembling of the Nation's lawmakers, there seemed to be a general desire to see the new Speaker sworn in, while many were drawn to the scene by the promise of a unique spectacle in the Roberts case.

The House wing claimed the attention of the greater number of those who swarmed to the Capitol, and long before the Clerk rapped for order the galleries presented an animated scene. The Senate, however, maintained its sombre and unruffled dignity. There the death of Vice President Hobart cast a pall over the preliminary proceedings. By many Senators he was beloved; by all he was admired and respected. That he should have received his final summons in the very midst of an active, useful, and distinguished career was a distinct blow to the Senate, by which he was best known and in which he was most thoroughly appreciated.

Since the close of the Fifty-fifth Congress the Senate Chamber has been entirely refitted. The walls have been retouched in delicate and beautiful colors; a beautiful old-gold carpet has taken the place of the green of the last Congress, and many new desks and chairs have replaced the old.

As usual, on the opening days of a session of Congress, the Chamber was a veritable conservatory. The odor of the rarest and loveliest of blooming plants was heavy on the air. Scarcely a single Senator was forgotten in the lavish floral display. Particularly notable were the offerings of flowers to the new members of the body. The desks to which they had been assigned were loaded with the choicest selections from the public and private conservatories of the city.

ANIMATED SCENE PRESENTED.

Attention was called to the fact that no emblem of mourning appeared on the Vice President's desk. This apparent omission was explained by the statement that the Senate had not been informed officially of Mr. Hobart's death. Probably the desk will not be draped in mourning, even after the official announcement of the death, as such action has no precedent. When Vice President Hendricks died his desk in the Senate bore no mark of mourning. Pending the actual convention of the Senate, the Chamber presented a most animated and picturesque scene. The galleries were filled with a brilliant and distinguished audience.

The formal morning attire of the men formed a fitting set-off for the exquisite and brilliantly colored toilets of the women. In the diplomatic gallery were several prominent members of the diplomatic Corps, among whom was Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and Lady Pauncefote.

The stars of the Senate were two new Senators. They were A. J. Beveridge and Chauncey M. Depew. The Senator from New York knew it, and was conscious of being the point of interest for all the eyes in the gallery and for the flattened noses against the glass doors. He was as nervous and happy as a school girl. He sat at the end of the semi-circle of seats, demurely facing his colleagues. He looked at his desk with a pleased expression, continually shifting his hands, and drumming with his fingers on the arm of his chair.

PLATT SEEMED BORED.

Senator Platt, facing him, could hardly see him behind an immense burst of roses with which his admirers had ornamented his desk. The flowers were tied together with a great red sash rather than a ribbon. Mr. Depew occasionally studied them with an air of intense interest. Senator Platt, on the contrary, seemed bored, and occasionally took up his flowers and looked at them with a cynical air. Senator Depew's bashfulness vanished when a boyish-looking young fellow, who looked as if he might possibly be a freshman, but by no stretch of the imagination could be thought a sophomore, rushed up and shook hands with him. This was Senator Beveridge of Indiana. After this the two new Senators held a little levee together. The most imposing desk in the chamber was that of Senator Cullom, which was all roses, and every few minutes a page would come up and add another bunch to the Illinois man's collection. A few seats away was Chandler's desk, with a few scattered roses lying upon it.

While the blind Chaplain offered the invocation the Senators were in their regular places—all but Hanna, who stood conspicuously in the centre aisle, with his hands uncomfortably folded behind him. After the prayer he fled precipitately to the rear of the chamber. There was considerable interest in Clark, the new Senator from Montana, and much craning of necks when he came up to be sworn in. A group of pages who were sitting just below the Clerk looked him over cynically and made remarks while he was taking the oath.

Senator Platt, grim and solemn faced as ever, walked over to Depew's desk when the latter's turn came and escorted him to the President, Mr. Depew was abundantly happy. After he had been sworn in he smiled joyously and thumped his colleague on the back. Senator Platt looked dispirited. Depew was sworn in with Clark of Wyoming, Davis, and Daniel. Then there was a pause, which a page filled in by adding a bunch of flowers to Senator Stewart's collection. The Nevada man was not interested and pushed them away.

HANNA AND FORAKER.

Most of the Senators who were sworn in got away from their escorts as soon as they could after the ceremony, but Senator Hanna was an exception: he went up to Senator Foraker and thrust his arm in the latter's, and the two friends who have not always been friends promenaded down the aisle together. One of them looked happy. This one was Hanna.

During the roll call, which followed, the new Senator from New York received a shock. He was smiling amiably to himself behind his roses when the Clerk called, "Mr. Depoo"; the smile vanished and the Senator looked surprised. The Clerk also looked surprised, and again profaned the name of New York's favorite son by calling, "Mr. Depoo."

This time the Senator became convinced that he could not be the person meant, and settled back comfortably in his seat. Again the name of "Mr Depoo" rang through the room, and Depew looked around in mild curiosity to see who the new Senator could be. The Clerk paused, made a mighty effort, and shouted, "Mr. Depew," and there came from Depew's seat a very prompt and much surprised "Here." Otherwise the Clerk got through the roll call creditably, except when he called the name of "Mr. Soup." Mr. Shoup of Idaho did not recognize the name, or else considered it inappropriate, and failed to respond.

SPECTACLE IN THE HOUSE.

Over in the House wing the ladies' and members' galleries were filled with brilliantly gowned women, the wives of members and their friends. In the public galleries were the wondering constituents of new members who had a vague idea that the said new members would arise immediately after they were sworn in and electrify the House with their eloquence. The Executive gallery was filled with high dignitaries of the Government and the Diplomatic Gallery resplendent with representatives of foreign Governments.

The floor was open to the public until 11:45 o'clock, and was filled with a surging, pushing crowd, swaying through the aisles so thick that members could hardly reach their seats, and the air hummed steadily with the buzz of voices. The old members took their old seats, while the new members strayed about aimlessly, finally ensconcing themselves in any seat they found vacant.

As at the opening of all recent sessions of the House, access to the galleries of the chamber was to-day restricted to those furnished with cards of admission, and as there were many more persons unprovided than there were of the number with tickets, a great multitude were obliged to wander in disappointment about the Capitol or to gratify their curiosity in some other direction. The issue of tickets kept the galleries from being overcrowded, but there was no waste space. Many faces familiar to the members of the last Congress were missing, and in no section of the country was the change so impressive as in the Maine delegation, from which Dingley and Reed, two of the brainy and influential men in their party and the House, had disappeared, leaving Boutelle alone of the trio who have been so long associated in legislative work.

VETERANS ARE PRESENT.

At 11:30 a shrill-voiced clerk directed those not entitled to the floor to retire, and thereafter the obdurate doorkeepers refused admission to all except members. Officers and pages rapidly cleared out those already in. Conspicuous on the floor were the veterans—Mr. Payne of New York, leader of the majority; Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Mr. Bailey of Texas, Mr. McClellan and Mr. Sulzer of New York. Among the prominent new members were Capt. Chanler of New York, who distinguished himself in the Santiago campaign, and Mr. Levy of New York, who enjoys the distinction of owning Monticello, the home of Jefferson.

There were flowers in greater profusion than ever before. Some of the pieces were very beautiful.

While the roll was being called a large floral gavel from the Union Veterans' Union of Dubuque, Iowa, and a beautiful basket of flowers from his old comrades of Hyde Post G. A. R. of Dubuque were placed on the Speaker's desk. Many other floral offerings, including a set piece of American Beauty and Meteor roses received by the Speaker, were taken to the Speaker's room.

The first debate of the session was between Mr. Richardson and Mr. Hepburn. In practically abandoning the Democratic attempt to stop the adoption of the rules of the last Congress, he appealed to Mr. Hepburn, the Republican advocate of rule revision, to renew his fight for greater freedom of debate and action, promising him the support of every man on the Democratic side. This compliment caused a general laugh on both sides of the house, and Mr. Hepburn retorted rather sarcastically, when he had the opportunity, apparently resenting the attempt to put him in the position of an ally of the minority.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

Gen. Henderson Elected Speaker, and the Reed Rules Adopted by a Strict Party Vote.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The election of Speaker Henderson and his induction into office, the appointment of the usual committees to wait upon the President, and the seat-drawing contest with the usual amusing features went off without a hitch. The only other feature out of the ordinary was the adoption of the Reed rules for the present Congress. The Democrats knew it was futile to more than protest against the adoption of these rules after the Republicans had decided upon this courses in caucus and the debate upon the resolution to adopt them was very brief. They were adopted by a strict party vote.

As the minute hand of the clock opposite the Speaker's rostrum overtook the hour hand at noon, the gavel of the Clerk of the last House, Major McDowell, descended with a bang. The noise ceased and there was a strange stillness in the hall. The members arose and the spectators in the galleries bowed their heads. In this stillness the voice of the blind Chaplain, the Rev. Henry Couden of Michigan, was elevated and his prayer made the occasion reverent.

After the invocation the reading clerk began calling the roll, and a minute later the buzz had recommenced, making a noisy background for the staccato notes of the Clerk as he called out the names.

There were no demonstrations during the rollcall. When it was concluded, Clerk McDowell announced that 352 members had answered to their names, a quorum. "The next thing in order," announced the Clerk, "is the election of Speaker."

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) offered a resolution which was adopted viva voce providing that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker for the Fifty-sixth Congress. Thereupon Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) as Chairman of the Republican caucus, presented the name of David B. Henderson (Rep., Iowa.) The mention of the name of Gen. Henderson was greeted with a round of applause from the Republican side.

Mr. Hay, (Dem., Va.,) Chairman of the Democratic caucus, presented the name of James D. Richardson of Tennessee, and his name drew the plaudits of the Democratic side. Mr. Ridgely of Kansas nominated John C. Bell (Pop., Col.,) as the Populist candidate, and Mr. Wilson (Silver, Idaho,) placed Francis G. Newlands (Silver, Nev.,) in nomination as the candidate of the silver party.

Each party having put forward its candidate by the direction of the Clerk, the roll was called, and each member voted for the candidate of his political affiliation.

Mr. Morris, (Rep., Minn.,) Mr. Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.,) and Mr. Carmack, (Dem., Tenn.,) were appointed tellers.

Mr. Newlands, himself a candidate, voted for Mr. Richardson.

The roll call resulted:

Henderson, 177; Richardson, 153; Bell, 4, and Newlands, 2.

NEW SPEAKER INTRODUCED.

The Clerk thereupon announced the election of Mr. Henderson, amid great Republican applause. He designated Mr. Richardson, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Newlands as a committee to escort the Speaker to the chair.

The committee retired to the lobby, and after a short wait the doors of the main portal of the House swung open and Gen. Henderson entered upon the arm of Mr. Richardson, followed by the two other members of the committee. In this order the procession moved down the main aisle, the members on either side rising and cheering. Mr. Richardson, in a neat speech, introduced the Speaker, and in response to the hearty cheers he addressed the House as follows:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The voice of this House has called me to grave responsibilities. For its call I am most profoundly grateful, and I am keenly sensible of the weight of the responsibilities that attach to this great office. I am encouraged, however, by the thought that no member of this body can escape responsibility, either to his people or to his country. All of us are under bonds to do our best.

"The approval of the country; the approval of one's own conscience; the attainment of great results, are not secured by petty contests on narrow fields, but must be sought and won on broad, patriotic lines of thought and action.

"It is my duty, as it will be my aim and pleasure, to impartially administer the laws adopted for our Government, but no Speaker can be successful unless he has the co-operation of the members of this House.

"The generous partiality and kindness that have been shown to me by the entire membership here encourage me to believe that such imperfections as I may have may be modified by the considerate and supporting disposition of those constituting this great body.

"I am ready to take the oath of office."

OATH IS ADMINISTERED.

In accordance with the time-honored custom, the oldest member of the House in point of service, Mr. Harmer, (Rep., Penn.,) administered the oath to the Speaker. The Speaker then announced that the oath would be administered to members by States.

As the names of the members were called they appeared at the bar in groups of about a dozen, and there, with raised hands, were sworn in by the Speaker. In the Maryland delegation was John Walter Smith, who was elected Governor of his State in November, and who will remain in the House until he is inaugurated Governor.

The officers of the House selected by the Republican caucus last Saturday were then elected. Alexander McDowell of Pennsylvania, Clerk; Henry Casson of Wisconsin, Sergeant at Arms; W. J. Glenn of New York, Doorkeeper, and J. C. McElroy of Ohio, Postmaster, after which the usual resolutions were adopted to inform the President and the Senate of the organization of the House.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) and Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) were appointed to join a similar committee from the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

DEBATE OVER RULES.

Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) one of the floor leaders, then precipitated a short but lively debate by offering a resolution for the adoption of the rules of the last Congress. They were the rules of three Congresses, he said, and their operation had proved their value.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) protested against forcing the rules of the last House permanently upon the present House without warning or consideration, but he expressed a willingness to see them adopted temporarily until others could be framed.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) indorsed what his colleague had said, but from what the public press had said he realized how hopeless resistance would be. Nevertheless he protested in the name of the minority. He good-naturedly chided Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) who frequently complained of the rules in the last Congress, for not leading his partisans in a fight for their reformation. Had he done so, Mr. Richardson said, the minority would have been glad to join him.

Mr. Bailey followed with some specific criticism of the rules and their operation.

Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) replying to Mr. Richardson, admitted that he had favored some modifications, but he frankly stated that his colleagues in the Republican caucus had been opposed to him and that he had yielded to their united wisdom.

Mr. Dalzell then moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the vote was taken by years and nays upon the adoption of the rules of the last Congress.

The resolution for the adoption of the rules was adopted—177 to 158.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

A resolution for the biennial seat drawing was then adopted upon the motion of Mr. Boutelle of Maine, and preparations were made for this amusing proceeding. By unanimous consent Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, as an ex-Speaker of the House, and Mr. Harmer of Pennsylvania, the oldest member, were granted the privilege of selecting their seats before the drawing.

Each selected his old seat. The members then retired behind the rails in the rear of the seats, leaving the floor vacant, and a blindfolded page, Griffin Halstead, a son of Murat Halstead, drew the little balls containing the numbers from a box. Each ball was numbered, and the number of the member corresponding was given an opportunity to select a seat as his name was called. The name of Mr. Adamson (Dem., Ga.,) was the first called, and he selected the seat occupied in the Fifty-first Congress by the late Speaker Crisp. The names of Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.,) and Mr. Babcock (Rep., Wis.,) were drawn early, and amid the applause of their colleagues they selected prominent positions on the Republican side.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) was the first prominent Republican who was forced to go to the "Cherokee Strip" on the Democratic side for a seat. He was received with applause by the Democrats.

The seat drawing having been completed, Mr. Gardiner (Rep., N. J.,) announced the death of Vice President Hobart in fitting words, referring briefly to his brilliant and useful career and the profound grief with which the Nation had received the news that he had passed away.

Later he said he would ask the House to set aside a day to pay appropriate tribute to his memory. As a further mark of respect, upon his motion, the House at 3:50 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

SENATE IS CALLED TO ORDER.

Objection Made to the Seating of Senator Quay—Protest Against Clark of Montana.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Promptly at 12 o'clock noon Mr. Frye of Maine, President pro tem, called the Senate to order. The blind Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Milburn, pronounced the invocation, making a beautiful and touching reference to the death of Vice President Hobart.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) was the first member to be recognized by the Chair. He presented, on behalf of Mr. Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) who was detained from the session by illness, the credentials of Senator-elect Taliaferro, (Dem., Fla.) They were filed.

Mr. Penrose (Rep., Penn.,) presented the credentials of Matthew Stanley Quay, appointed Senator from Pennsylvania by the Governor.

On motion of Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) the credentials of Mr. Quay were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. In this connection, Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) offered a resolution that Senator Quay be admitted as a Senator from Pennsylvania. This resolution also went to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Remonstrances and memorials against the seating of Mr. Quay were presented by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mich.,) and Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.)

The credentials of Mr. Hayward (Rep., Neb.,) were presented, and subsequently the announcement was made by Mr. Thurston of Nebraska that, owing to critical illness, Mr. Hayward was unable to be present.

By direction of the Chair, the new Senators then were presented at the Secretary's desk, where the oath of office was administered to them by the President pro tem.

Accompanied, each by his colleague, the new Senators in coteries of four, were presented to the presiding officer and received the oath which made them formally members of the body.

Those who took the oath were Senators Aldrich, (R. I.,) Beveridge, (Ind.,) Burrows, (Mich.,) Clark, (Mont.,) Clark, (Wyoming,) Cockrell, (Mo.,) Culberson, (Texas,) Daniel, (Va.,) Davis, (Minn.,) Depew, (N. Y.,) Foster, (Washington,) Hale, (Me.,) Hanna, (Ohio,) Hawley, (Conn.,) Kean, (N. J.,) Lodge, (Mass.,) McComas, (Md.,) McCumber, (N. D.,) Money, (Miss.,) Proctor, (Vt.,) Quarles, (Wis.,) Scott, (West Va.,) Stewart, (Nevada,) and Taliaferro, (Fla.)

After the administration of the oath the roll call showed the presence of seventy-eight members.

Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) offered the usual resolution that the Secretary of the Senate inform the House of Representatives that it was ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) offered a resolution that a committee of two Senators be appointed to confer with like committee of the House to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress had assembled and would await his pleasure in communicating to it whatever he might have to suggest. Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) and Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) were named as the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.,) presented a memorial and protest against the seating of Senator-elect Clark of Montana, and also a petition from the Governor and other prominent citizens of Montana, asking for an early hearing of the protest against Mr. Clark by the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The entire matter was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) announced the death of Vice President Hobart, and offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Senate has received with the deepest regret the information of the death of Garret Augustus Hobart, late Vice President of the United States.

"Resolved, That the Senate be suspended in order that the distinguished public services of the deceased and the virtues of his private character may be fittingly commemorated.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives."

Mr. Sewell announced that at some suitable future date he would call up the resolutions, when an opportunity would be afforded Senators to pay their tributes to the late Vice President.

Mr. Kean (Rep., N. J.,) then, at 12:33 o'clock, moved as a further mark of respect that the Senate adjourn, and amid a deep silence the Chair declared the motion carried.

CHARGES IN THE CLARK CASE.

Memorial Accuses the Montana Senator of Bribery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The memorial presented in the Senate to-day by Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.,) is from some of the members of the Montana Legislature, and against the "validity of the pretended election of William A. Clark" to the Senate. The memorial recites that Mr. Clark "did secure and procure votes in this legislative assembly by the payment therefor, and by the promise of payment therefor, of large sums of money." Further, "your memorialists and protestants do aver that the said William A. Clark, by himself and his agents did bribe sundry members of said legislative assembly to vote for him for said office," the memorialists alleging that he was not the untrammeled choice of the Legislature of Montana.

The assertion is made that by corruption and bribery Mr. Clark was enabled to secure enough votes to compass his election as Senator.

It is recited that the sum of $30,000 paid to members of the Legislature by Mr. Clark or his agents for votes was produced in open session of the Legislature and deposited in the Treasury of Montana, where it still remains unclaimed by Mr. Clark. The sum of $35,000, it is alleged, was to be paid for the votes for four members of the Legislature. It is alleged that the $30,000 is but a small fraction of the amount expended by Mr. Clark to compass his election. The memorialists offer to show to the Senate ample evidence to establish the charges they make.

The charges are signed by Henry S. Stiff, Speaker of the House, and twenty-seven other members of the Montana Legislature.

Appended to, and made a part of, the memorial, is a report of the investigation made of the election of Senator Clark by the Legislature of Montana.

The petition is signed by Robert B. Smith, Governor of Montana; T. E. Collins, State Treasurer; Henry S. Stiff, and many other prominent citizens of Montana, and asks for an early and full hearing of the charges against Senator Clark, which are set out fully in the petition.

The petition declares that "for the purpose of securing the support of members of said legislative assembly to vote for and elect the said William A. Clark, he did confederate and conspire with" parties named and unnamed by the petitioners, "to corrupt, bribe, and buy the members of said legislative assembly and to thereby secure their votes in behalf of the candidacy of said William A. Clark." It is alleged that Clark did in the furtherance of his desires pay large sums of money to the members of the Legislature for their votes. The petition then names a number of members of the Legislature with sums they are alleged to have received set opposite their names. These sums aggregated, according to the petition, about $500,000.

In addition to the sums alleged to have been paid by Senator Clark to persons named for their votes or influence, it is asserted that Senator Clark offered to various persons for their votes or influence sums aggregating $175,000. These persons also are named in the petition. The petitioners aver that many other sums unknown at this time were paid out corruptly by Senator Clark in advancing his candidacy for the Senate.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1901.

The Secretary of the Treasury Submits to the House Estimates Calling for $631,081,994.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. The aggregate of the appropriations estimated for is $631,081,994, an increase over the estimates for the present fiscal year of $38,033,616, and an increase over the appropriations for the present fiscal year of $34,235,024. Following is the total recapitulation by departments of the estimates for next year, including appropriations for the present fiscal year, cents omitted.

Estimates for 1901: Legislative, $9,936,257; executive, $257,140; State Department, $2,133,278; Treasury Department, $162,171,442; War Department, $190,112,851; Navy Department, $76,469,690; Interior Department, $174,660,841; Post Office Department, $4,581,685; Department of Agriculture, $4,306,257; Department of Labor, $172,980; Department of Justice, $6,279,570; grand total, $631,081,994.

Appropriations for 1900: Legislative, $10,423,152; executive, $215,708; State Department, $24,039,618; Treasury Department, $165,891,410; War Department, $163,088,358; Navy Department, $51,925,200; Interior Department, $167,502,515; Post Office Department, $1,539,851; Department of Agriculture, $3,720,104; Department of Labor, $172,980; Department of Justice, $8,322,047; grand total, $896,846,970.

Among the estimates for the next fiscal year are the following:

Army and navy pensions, $144,000,000; expenses of pension examining surgeons, $700,000; all other expenses, $530,232, making the total on account of pensions $145,230,232. This is $3,380 less than the appropriations for the current year.

New jail, penitentiary, and other buildings at Sitka, Alaska, $110,000. Laboratory, Marine Hospital Service, $50,000.

Government Buildings—At Aberdeen, S. D., $43,500; Abilene, Texas, $37,500; Altoona, Penn., $75,000; Annapolis, Md., $50,000; Baltimore, $100,000; Beaumont, Texas, $37,500; Blair, Neb., $21,500; Bristol, Tenn., $25,000; Brunswick, Ga., $25,000; Butte, Mont., $50,000; Cleveland, $300,000; Chicago, $500,000; Dubuque, Iowa, $50,000; Elgin, Ill., $50,000; Elizabeth City, N. C., $25,000; Elmira, N. Y., $40,000; Fergus Falls, Minn., $37,500; Fitchburg, Mass., $50,000; Freeport, Ill., $37,500; Helena, Mont., $129,791; Indianapolis, $500,000; Jamestown, N. Y., $37,500; Janesville, Wis., $25,000; Joliet, Ill., $50,000; Joplin, Mo., $25,000; Kansas City, Kan., $50,000; Leadville, Col., $25,000; Lockport, N. Y., $25,000; Los Angeles, Cal., $100,000; Menominee, Mich., $25,000; Monmouth, Ill., $23,500; New Brighton, Penn., $37,500; New Brunswick, N. J., $50,000; New Iberia, La., $25,000; Newport, Vt., $23,000; Newport News, Va., $65,000; Norwich, Conn., $25,000; Oakland, Cal., $50,000; Omaha, $350,000; Philadelphia, (Mint,) $351,375; Rome, N. Y., $25,000; St. Cloud, Minn., $40,000; Salem, Ore., $25,000; Streator, Ill., $25,000; Tampa, Fla., $100,000; Winston, N. C., $25,000; Quarantine Station, Savannah, Ga., $30,000; Quarantine Station, San Diego, Cal., $23,750; Quarantine Station, San Francisco, $137,500.

Fixed aids to navigation to cost over $10,000 each, as follows:

Steam fog signal, entrance to Cutler Harbor, Me., $10,500; light and fog signal station on Buck Island, Me., $45,000; same at Rockland Breakwater, Me., $30,000; same at State Ledge, Boston Harbor, $42,000; same at New London, Conn., $45,000; same at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., $10,000; same on Peck's Ledge, Conn., $10,000; harbor of refuge, Delaware Bay, $30,000; light station off Point No Point, Chesapeake Bay, Md., $65,000; light and fog signal station, Baltimore Harbor, $60,000; same on Ragged Point, Va., $20,000; rebuilding same at Northwest Point, Royal Shoal, N. C., $30,000; light vessel, Cape Lookout Shoals, N. C., $90,000; Cape Fear Light, N. C., $25,000; Hillsborough Inlet Light Station, Fla., $90,000; Cape San Blas Light Station, Fla., $15,000; Sand Island Light Station, Ala., $65,000; Sabine Bank Light Station, Texas, $90,000; light and fog signal station, Sabine Pass, Texas, $40,000; same at Milwaukee Breakwater, Wis., $75,000; same at Fisherman's Shoal, Rock Island, Wis., $50,000; same at Pointe aux Barques, near Manistique, Mich., $52,000; Peshtigo Reef, Wis., for light vessel, $15,000; light and fog signal station on Chapman Shoal, St. Lawrence River, $25,000; same, Toledo Harbor, Ohio, $37,500; same, Middle Island, Lake Huron, $25,000; same, Crisp's Point, Lake Superior, Mich., $18,000; same, Rock of Ages, Port Royale, Lake Superior, $50,000; moving light from Eagle River to Sandhills, Mich., $20,000; light and fog signal station, Point Buchon, Cal., $35,000; Humboldt Bay, Cal., $15,000; relief light vessel, Pacific Coast, $80,000; light vessel off Cape Mendocino, Cal., $90,000; light and fog signal station, mouth of Columbia River, Oregon, $24,000; same, Burrow's Island, Washington, $15,000; same, Semiahmoo, Washington, $25,000.

Important increases in appropriations are asked for improvements and extensions of the following navy yards and naval stations:

For the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., $602,000, increase nearly $300,000; navy yard at Boston, $1,798,300, increase about $1,400,000; naval station at New London, $50,000, increase $25,000; navy yard, Brooklyn, $1,977,000, increase nearly $1,000,000; navy yard, League Island, $1,963,092, increase $1,163,000; navy yard, Washington, $967,801, increase $650,000; navy yard, Norfolk, $1,649,000, increase $1,000,000; naval station, Port Royal, S. C., $882,000, increase $735,000; naval station, Key West, $117,000; naval station, San Juan, Puerto Rico, $52,000; navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., $29,000; naval reservation, Algiers, La., $145,000; navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., $1,152,700; naval station, Puget Sound, Washington, $226,065; dredging Dry Tortugas, Fla., $200,000; maintenance naval station, Havana, Cuba, $50,000; dry dock, Algiers, La., $650,000; toward completion of dry docks at Portsmouth, N. H., $200,000; Boston, $400,000; League Island, $100,000; Mare Island, $200,000.

For buildings for cadets' quarters at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, not to exceed in total cost $3,536,000—$850,000; power house, Naval Academy, $280,000; storage warehouse, workshops, &c., at Naval Academy, $200,000; continuation of sea wall at Naval Academy, $200,000; foundations for gun battery and beacons, $90,000; brick subway, $25,000; for purchase of land adjacent to Naval Academy, $311,000; for four new double houses, $75,000.

For purchase of additional land adjacent to Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington $245,000.

Construction of gun and mortar batteries, including works for the defense of ports of Puerto Rico, pneumatic dynamite batteries, &c., $5,980,000; installation of range and position finders, $150,000; sites for fortifications and sea coast defenses, $200,000; armament of fortifications, $5,916,038.

For the construction of buildings at military posts, barracks, and quarters for the artillery in connection with project for sea coast defense, $2,000,000; for construction of ice plants at military posts in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, $200,000; improvement of Yellowstone National Park, $310,000; Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, $60,000; Gettysburg National Park, $100,000; Shiloh National Military Park, $55,000; Vicksburg National Park, $65,000.

Following are the river and harbor improvements estimated for, under continuing contracts, where the sum asked for is $100,000 or more:

Boston Harbor, $450,000; Buffalo Harbor, $116,661; Buffalo entrance to Erie Basin and Blackrock Harbor, $198,113; Bay Ridge and Red Hook, Channels, Gowanus Bay, New York, $332,000; Harbor of Refuge, Delaware Bay, $450,000; Wilmington (Del.) Harbor, $250,780; Winyah Bay, S. C., $400,000; Cumberland Sound, Ga., and Florida, $400,000; Tampa Bay, Fla., $150,000; Mobile Harbor, Ala., $500,000; Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio, $150,000; Black River Harbor, Ohio, $150,000; Cleveland Harbor, $400,000; Toledo (Ohio) Harbor, $200,000; Michigan City Harbor, Ind., $195,000; Calumet (Ill.) Harbor, $300,000; St. Joseph (Mich.) Harbor, $330,000; Harbor of Refuge, Sand Beach, Mich., $200,000; Kenosha (Wis.) Harbor, $141,000; Harbor of Refuge, Milwaukee Bay, $105,000; Duluth (Minn.) Harbor and Superior, Wis., $837,000; Oakland (Cal.) Harbor, $180,000; San Francisco Harbor, $170,000; San Pedro (Cal.) Harbor, $200,000; Everett (Washington) Harbor, $150,000; Gray Harbor, Washington, $345,000; Union River, Maine, $155,000; Providence River and Narragansett Bay, $150,000; Hudson River, $400,000; Delaware River, $500,000; Monongahela River, West Va., $135,556; Patapsco River, Maryland, $300,000; Potomac River, below Washington, $150,000; improving waterway from Norfolk, Va., to the sounds of North Carolina, $200,000; Congaree River, S. C., $100,000; Black Warrior River, Ala., $140,000; Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers, Alabama and Mississippi, $440,000; Pensacola River and Horn Island Harbor, Miss., $276,000; Yazoo River, Miss., $310,000; Passes of the Mississippi, $300,000; Bayou Plaquemine, La., $200,000; Upper White River, Arkansas, $150,000; Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio River to Minneapolis, $150,000; Kentucky River, Kentucky, $200,000; dams below Pittsburg, $1,045,000; Chicago River, $137,000; Illinois and Mississippi Canal, $1,000,000; Detroit River, $300,000; Hay Lake Channel, St. Mary's River, Mich., $294,115; waterway from Kenenaw Bay to Lake Superior, Mich., $175,000.

The total appropriations asked for on account of river and harbor improvements under the continuing-contract system is $15,582,626, an increase of nearly $10,000,000 above present appropriations. Under the Missouri River Commission $1,000,000 is asked for, and under the Mississippi River Commission $3,000,000. Also the following river and harbor improvements:

Mystic River, Massachusetts, $100,000; East River and Hell Gate, New York, $150,000; Harlem River, $300,000; Potomac River, at Washington, $174,000; James River, Virginia, $200,000; Cape Fear River, $200,000; Coosa River, $560,000; St. John's River, Florida, $434,000; Tombigbee, above Demopolis, Ala., $180,000; mouth and passes of Calcasieu River, Louisiana, $160,000; Red River, Louisiana and Arkansas, $100,000; mouth of Brazos River, Texas, $220,000; Mississippi, $1,500,000; Cumberland River, above Nashville, $400,000; same, below Nashville, $155,000; Tennessee River, below Chattanooga, $750,000; Ohio River, $500,000; Grand River, Michigan, $100,000; Kalamazoo River, Michigan, $135,000; reservoirs at headwaters of Mississippi, $150,000; Missouri River, $175,000; Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers, below Portland, Oregon, $200,000; Columbia River at the Cascades, $125,000; waterway connecting Puget Sound with Lakes Union and Washington, $100,000; sea walls and subsidiary channels, Boston Harbor, $272,500.

Also harbor improvements as follows:

Gloucester, Mass., $150,000; Nantucket, Mass., $155,000; Newburyport, Mass., $100,000; Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, Mass., harbor of refuge, $350,000; Point Judith, R. I., harbor of refuge, $200,000; Oswego, N. Y., $100,000; Tonawanda Harbor and Niagara River, New York, $100,000; Erie, Penn., $150,000; Charleston, S. C., $205,000; Key West, Fla., $100,000; Pensacola, Fla., $105,000; Cleveland, Ohio, $160,300; Conneaut, $100,000; Fairport, Ohio, $100,000; Sandusky, Ohio, $105,000; San Diego, Cal., $100,000; San Luis Obispo, Cal., $112,000; also Wood's Hole channel, Massachusetts, $112,000; Hillsborough Bay, Florida, $100,000; Aransas Pass and Bay of Texas, $250,000; harbor of refuge at Milwaukee Bay, Wisconsin, $119,000.

The total amount estimated for under the title of public works is $76,416,225, as against $40,603,466, the amount of the current appropriations.

Of the sum appropriated during the current year on account of the State Department, $20,000,000 was paid to Spain under the treaty of Paris.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

Librarian Putnam Asks Congress for Additional Help.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress, has submitted his first annual report. It contains as an appendix a personal sketch of John Russell Young, late Librarian, and Mr. Putnam's predecessor. The report is made up mainly of a statement of what the library contains up to date in the line of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, music, manuscripts, and prints.

This mass of material has never been catalogued on a modern basis, and Mr. Putnam states in great detail just what should be done in this line. He recommends a considerable increase in the working force of the library to accomplish this and other necessary work. In the estimates the total force is raised from 144 to 220. He is now getting together a working reference library for the use of members at the Capitol. Special collections will be sent over on deposit from time to time bearing on questions at the moment under consideration.

Mr. Putnam says the reading and music room for the blind has been decidedly successful.

GEN. WHEELER'S SEAT.

Representative from Alabama Has Not Yet Asked for Leave.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Notwithstanding the repeated statements to the effect that Gen. Joe Wheeler is about to return to Washington to resume his seat in Congress, the officials of the War Department assert that they know nothing of any such purpose on the part of the officer. Certainly he has not yet applied to the War Department for leave of absence, although perhaps it may not be necessary for him to go further than his immediate superior officer, Gen. Otis, to secure permission to return to the States. In that case, however, his leave would be limited to sixty days.

The officials point to the decision of the last House—that the General had forfeited his seat in the House by holding his army commission, and make the point that the conditions now are precisely similar, so that if the General returns, he must either resign his commission or his seat in Congress.

It is suggested that a solution of the problem might be had by appointing the General to be a Major General and retiring him at once, in which case as a retired officer he might continue in the legislative branch under the decision in the case of Gen. Sickles.

SUBSIDY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Representative Payne of New York Introduces the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Shipping bill was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Payne of New York, who, with Senator Hanna, prepared and introduced the bill last year. Mr. Payne says it is the same in all essential particulars as the former bill, except that a provision is made that the bounties shall not exceed $9,000,000 annually, and that foreign-built ships having American registry shall have only 50 per cent. of the bounty rates provided. In case the total bounty earned exceeds $9,000,000, a pro rata allowance is to be made.

The bill provides a compensation of 1½ cents per gross ton for each 100 nautical miles covered by sail or steam vessels, outward or homeward bound, up to 1,500 miles each way, and after that 1 cent per gross ton for each 100 nautical miles covered.

An additional allowance is made to fast steamships, beginning with 1 cent per gross ton for each 100 miles by a fifteen-knot ship and slightly higher rates as the speed of the ship increases. The bill also makes these merchant steamships available as

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THE WORST THING THEY CAN DO.

The promotion of W. J. BRYAN'S nomination or acquiescence in it by New York Democrats is not only bad morals, but blind and suicidal as politics.

The State of New York gave McKINLEY a plurality of 268,469 over BRYAN in 1896. This county gave him a plurality of 20,720 over the combined Democratic and Populist vote for BRYAN. Is not that enough? What do the gentlemen ask? Do they absolutely demand another defeat, this time by half a million votes, to convince them that W. J. BRYAN is not to the taste of the voters of this State?

If the Democracy of New York is to continue as an organized and vital party it must strive to regain power in the State. Do its leaders suppose that their acceptance without a protest of BRYAN as a candidate and their campaign in his support next year will commend them to the confidence and favor of an electorate that stands ready to vote him down by hundreds of thousands of votes, an electorate that distrusts and detests him and would not have him as against any candidate the Republicans are capable of naming? If the Democrats of New York support dangerous policies and dangerous candidates in the Nation they are not safe and not to be trusted in the State.

However low may be his or its political estate, no man, no party, need despair of the future. Past errors may be atoned for and their consequences lived down. But for the man or the party that persists in profligate courses there is no hope. For any New York Democrat who has any reputation to lose in politics, agriculture, or the study of music would be a vastly more profitable occupation next Summer than campaigning for W. J. BRYAN. It would be better for the party organization to stay out of the campaign altogether than to enter it as a supporter of the destructive principles of Bryanism.

The Democrats of New York ought to fight against the renomination of BRYAN from now until the end of the roll call. They betray the people of their State if they do not fight him. They destroy themselves if they aid or acquiesce in the movement to make him again a candidate.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

As we have already said, what makes Mr. ROOT'S report most valuable is that there is not a discoverable trace in it of "politics." If Mr. ROOT were a much less able man than he is, he could do good patriotic work in the Secretaryship by making recommendations with a sole view to the efficiency of the army. If he were even an abler man than he is, his ability would be neutralized and lost if he allowed anything to interfere with the honest expression of his opinions about the needs of the army. That he has absolutely nothing else in view is most gratefully evident from one end of his report to the other, and makes his report very notable and exceptional, if not quite unprecedented, among similar public documents in our time.

As to the reorganization of the army, which is the burden of the report, the Secretary's two initial propositions arrest the attention and compel the respect of the reader in proportion to the amount of reflection which the reader has already expended upon the subject. The whole report, so far as it relates to organization, hinges upon them and refers to them: "First, that the real object of having an army is to provide for war. Second, that the regular establishment will probably never be in itself the whole machine with which any war will be fought."

The first of these propositions we believe to be eminently sound, and it is more fruitful than would appear at first glance. Because, if we had asked the "man in the street," who is the man represented and spoken for in Congress, if we had asked him before the Spanish war broke out, for what we had an army, he would have said that it was to fight Indians and put down riots. In fact, the days of Indian fighting are pretty well over. The more, from a strictly military point of view, may be the pity, since it is plain that the experience gained in Indian fighting has been of immense benefit to our officers and troops, not only against the insurgents in the Philippines, but against the Spanish regulars in Cuba. And that it should be necessary to use the army at all in case of riots, that it should be a National police, is simply a discredit to the Commonwealths in which the local police is so inefficient as to require the army to be invoked. A much worse discredit comes upon a State when the army has to be invoked, as in ALTGELD'S case, because the local authorities are themselves in sympathy with the rioters. The army will be still valuable, it is to be feared, as a National police. But we must recognize that its main purpose is to be equal, in time of war, to much larger tasks than fall to it in time of peace.

The second proposition is perhaps equally indisputable as the Secretary means it. We are not likely to have a regular army which is capable of fighting a "big war." But it is a fact that of our foreign wars, the Mexican war was fought by the regular army, and so was the Cuban campaign in the war with Spain. And probably no professional soldier doubts that the work in the Philippines would have been more rapidly and economically accomplished if the prejudices of Congress had not been allowed to prevail, and if the addition to the army had been made in the form of an enlargement of the regular army instead of the enrollment of volunteers for a military service which is eminently and exclusively of the professional kind.

But the points are nevertheless well taken. Our regular army must be, in time of peace, a nucleus and a "cadre." For this purpose it is necessary that preparation for war must be its main business, and all the Secretary's recommendations are made with a view to its efficiency in that respect. There is not a single sentence in the report which is calculated to give any aid or comfort to a demagogue in Congress or to a barnacle in the service. Everything is calculated for the discouragement of these two classes of public enemies, and for the encouragement of the working officers of the army. In how refreshing contrast to the politicians among his predecessors is Mr. ROOT'S frank and merited acknowledgment of the invaluableness of the Military Academy. This appears in his statement that, during the Spanish war alone, West Point has been worth all it has cost from its foundation, as well as in his recommendations for its enlargement, and for supplementing its work by more serious and systematic post-graduate instruction than is now required or supplied.

The most conspicuous lesson of the Spanish war was that the line of the army was very much "all right," but that the staff was all wrong. It broke down completely under the demands made upon it and for the supply of which it existed. It is to the reform of the staff departments that the Secretary addresses himself, so as to make of the staff not only an efficient instrument for its ordinary needs, but also so as to make it a "general staff" in the European sense, or what Mr. ROOT prefers to call a "war college," a bureau for the prevision of the military needs of the country, and so far as it may be, of preparation for them. The end he proposes is one the importance of which no reasonable American citizen will dispute. The adequacy of the means is a matter for experts, and we need not doubt that he has had the benefit of the most expert advice the country can furnish. The importance of the proposition that service in the staff shall be a "detail" only, and not a permanent appointment, we need not go to the French Army and the Dreyfus case to appreciate. We have quite sufficient and recent evidence of it here at home. And it is to be taken in connection with the recommendations about promotion.

These come to this, that so long as a man is an officer of the United States Army on the active list, so long he shall be made to feel that his standing and his promotion depend to an appreciable degree upon his behavior, and this by no means in the negative sense of the absence of misbehavior. It is now complained that the latest occasion upon which the standing of an American officer really depends upon his own exertions is the occasion of his graduation at the Military Academy. After that, it does not matter to his personal fortunes whether he takes his duties in a zealous or in a perfunctory manner. And that is very bad. There is no set of men in the world whom it would not "demoralize" to know that it did not matter. Nobody can blame the officers who simply fulfill their duties without enthusiasm, when they know that they will "get their steps" in due course, if they do not in the meantime give occasion for scandal, and who also know that desirable appointments are distributed, not for merit, but for "influence" and favor. There is not an ambitious officer in the army who will not thank the Secretary of War for trying to do for him what the greatest soldier of modern times, if not of all times, pretended to do for his officers, to "open the career to the talents." We venture to say that, to all the active and hardworking officers of the army who neither have nor desire to have any hope of professional advancement except through professional merit, the first report of Secretary ROOT will come as an encouragement and an incentive.

ENGLISH MONEY AND AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The 6 per cent. Bank of England rate is the result of conditions that were clearly described in Mr. A. J. WILSON'S cable letter to THE TIMES'S Financial Review yesterday. "The present necessities arising from the war," says Mr. WILSON, "the hunger of all the markets for more metal, the stoppage of the usual supplies of gold, the artificially stimulated requirements of India, and the increase in normal demands for bullion for export due to the larger trade transacted" furnish good and sufficient reasons for vigilance in guarding the Bank of England's present stock of gold, which, although it is $50,000,000 greater than its holding at the time of the Baring failure in 1890, is really smaller in proportion to the bank's liabilities and in proportion to the necessities and the risks of the present situation in the London banking world.

All these conditions are temporary. The war will end some time, the need of funds in the London money market will become less pressing, and the 6 per cent. rate will be reduced. A matter of more permanent and far greater interest is the future course of London investment funds. Mr. WILSON estimates that the English investing public has parted with the enormous sum of $750,000,000 worth of our railroad securities since the beginning of 1898. Continental and Egyptian Government stocks had long before been thrown overboard. This momentous displacement of invested capital, probably quite unprecedented in the history of finance, was due to two leading causes—the diminishment or total disappearance of earnings in the form of interest and dividends on the American securities, which served to destroy confidence in American investments, and the marvelous craze for "Africans," "Australians," and British industrial company shares that for so many months dominated the London investment market and swept its stock of free capital into other channels. Of course, it was a very great feat for us to pay for this vast volume of bonds and shares, even with our $600,000,000 of surplus exports added to our cash remittances and existing credit balances. But we have the consolation of knowing that the earnings of these securities are now kept at home, diminishing by just that much, whatever the sum may be, the amount which England can expect to put to her credit in adjusting the season's balances.

The important question, however, is, how long will it be before free capital will again accumulate in the London market, and how much of it will be likely to seek American investment? If our New York banks had a great surplus reserve of idle money now, American money would be loaned in London to take advantage of the high money rate there. But all our money is at work, and the rates are high here. The present condition and promise of our industries does not escape the attention of the British investor. He may not as yet feel inclined to put out his money over here, but it is inevitable that he should feel so inclined if two favorable conditions attend the management of our railroad and business corporations, including even our "industrials." These conditions are, first, of course, good earning power, and second, hardly less of course, honorable management. An American corporation that can show a capacity to make money, and whose management inspires confidence to a degree which makes the investor in its securities feel that he will be fairly treated at all times, might not find it at all difficult to interest the British investor when next the British investor shall be looking around for good things to buy.

Rich as this country has come to be, it can still use profitably a great deal more money than its people possess. We have resources to develop. British capital would come in handy for building up the industries of the South. It may be a long look ahead, but the turning this way of the current of British investment money will be a very important event in the industrial and commercial history of the time and of this country.

POSTAL GRATUITIES

It is not easy to say exactly what are the principles on which the charges of the Post Office are or should be fixed. The work of the department was not laid out for it in advance on any deliberate plan. Like all similar work in our country it has grown up with the growth of the country, as needs and opportunity have presented themselves. But in common with the other departments the Post Office has developed more intelligence, skill, and foresight as the years have passed, and each successive chief has carried forward the progress made by his predecessors with as little regard to political differences as has been shown anywhere.

Postmaster General SMITH, for instance, devotes a large part of his report this year to advocating the policy of rational revision of the postal rates most strenuously urged by Postmaster General BISSELL in the Administration of President CLEVELAND. The purpose of this revision is to cut off the service now rendered for far less than its cost to certain patrons of the Post Office who have no legitimate claim whatever to such favors. This expensive abuse occurs in what is known as second-class matter, which includes newspapers and periodicals of a literary character, published not less than four times a year. The rate charged is one cent for each pound or fractional part thereof. The rate on books and printed matter is eight times as great as this, and the rate on letters is thirty times as great. The reason for giving this service at so low a price unquestionably is that the Government sought to promote the free and extended circulation of intelligence and of such reading as is to be found in journals and periodicals. But the privilege has so far been abused that Mr. SMITH asserts that of the 353,000,000 pounds of second-class matter carried last year, fully one-half was not properly in that class, and ought to have been charged third-class rates. Had the proper charge been possible the Government, instead of $1,763,516, would have received $26,248,346, making a difference in the revenues of $24,248,346.

The department, the Postmaster General says, is powerless to change the rate, because of the vagueness of the law and its interpretation. The task must be taken up by the lawmaking power. He sums up what he considers necessary in this regard as follows:

> The points to be reached are clear and well defined. It is vital to re-establish in their proper classification and forbid the privilege of the pound rate to serial libraries of books, to "house organs," and other sheets of an exclusive advertising character, to sample editions for advertising purposes, to advertising circulars which are masked under the names of fraternal societies, to returns by news agents of unsold periodicals, and to schemes by which publishers pervert their prerogatives by sending matter in their own names at the pound rate for advertisers and purchasers who have not the privilege.

Doubtless the subject will be pursued in Congress. It is important from many points of view. The waste of the people's money is enormous. The sum mentioned as lost by the Postmaster General amounts to two-thirds of the entire interest paid annually on the total bonded debt. It would suffice to pay all the interest on that debt were it refunded at 2½ per cent. If applied to the work of the Post Office alone it would be nearly, if not quite, sufficient to enable the department to provide for a reduction of letter postage to one cent. There are very few matters of greater financial and social importance to come before Congress this year.

GOOD WORK WELL DONE.

We congratulate the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention on the approach of a great success in their work. With the passage in anything like completeness of the financial bill prepared by the House Caucus Committee, Mr. H. H. HANNA and his associates will have a right to feel that they are rewarded for the faithful, intelligent, and unselfish labors that they have crowded into the last three years.

It was in January, 1897, that the Monetary Convention was held, a wholly nonpartisan body of business men, gathered from all parts of the country for the sole purpose of considering how to secure a remedy for the defects and evils of our currency system. After ample discussion certain fundamental ideas were agreed on, and a permanent executive organization was formed, of which Mr. HANNA was made the Chairman. The only means of promoting their object open to the committee was discussion, public and private, through the press, through correspondence and publications of their own, and through personal argument with the representatives of the people. There was no room for the ordinary methods of agitation; the object in view permitted no appeal to popular emotion; from the very nature of their aims all incitement of party prejudice was forbidden; their task was to convince the reason of the country and of the country's legislators, so far as these were not already in sympathy.

How well they performed that task is shown by the fact that the provisions of the caucus bill, so far as they go, are in direct harmony with the programme of the Indianapolis Convention. The Executive Committee of that convention would be the last to claim exclusive credit for all that has been brought about in these three years. Indeed they are not likely to claim any credit at all. But it remains true that so much is due to their efforts that nothing of real value would have been done without those efforts. The success that they have attained is a splendid and inspiring lesson in the power of enlightened and conscientious appeal to the reason and conscience of the people in a free and progressive Nation. For what has been done has been done by this kind of appeal. Much remains to be done, but it will be easier for what has been accomplished. It is fortunate that we shall continue to have the same service from the same admirable organization.

Erving Winslow's Dispatch.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Thanksgiving Greeting" of Erving Winslow, which I read in yesterday's TIMES, seems to me about the most outrageous and impertinent assault upon the majesty of the Chief Magistrate of this Nation that has ever been allowed. I do not know whether it is treasonable, but it seems to me it ought to be. In any case, I desire to add my voice to the volume of protest which I am sure that it will elicit, and I hope and believe that your paper will do everything possible to hold the author of that dispatch and his followers up to public execration.

THEODORE H. PRICE.

New York, Dec. 1, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Shouldn't Be Repelled.

A friend in need is said to be a friend indeed, but that is no reason why one should throw overboard the friend who wants nothing.—Galveston News.

He Came.

An old man, bent and decrepit with his years, knocked at the door of a mansion whose ivied walls attested its antiquity.

"Did you call a messenger boy?" he asked, when the door was opened.—Detroit Journal.

Surprised the Lawyer.

Lawyer Corpus—The testimony of those two experts was a great surprise.

Lawyer Habeas—Wasn't it, though. First time I ever knew two of them to agree.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Not in Him.

Miss Oldmayde—Charley Lightwaite says that he is deeply in love with me.

Miss Caustique—Nonsense! Charley Lightwaite is too shallow to be deeply in love with anybody!—Somerville (Mass.) Journal

Bad for the Baby.

McLubberty (the McLubbertys having dropped in on the Hogans)—An' phwot is dhe baby's name, Oi dunno'?

Mrs. Hogan—Sure, he has no name yet.

McLubberty (in astonishment)—No name! Thin, how the dickens does he know who he is?—Harper's Bazar.

DON'T TAKE IT TO HEART.

S. B. McManus in The Ram's Horn.

Don't take it to heart, little friend,
When the world seems to use you unfair;
Just believe that the worst soon must mend—
That the dreariest road has an end;
And that some day a full, measured share
Shall be given to you as your part,
So don't take it too much to heart.

Don't cry when endeavor proves vain
To work out some sweet, kindly deed;
You may feel all the hurt and the pain
For the loss that was yours, but the gain
Was the trying to do, and the meed
God will give unto you bye and bye;
So take heart of His love, and don't cry.

Don't take it to heart if your best
Is reckoned of not as much worth:
A failure is gain oft confessed,
And God sees it, blessing and blest,
As a gracious, sweet gift to the earth;
Why seek for the world's empty smile—
God will make it all right in a while.

Don't cry when you see your years speed
As a cloud-shadow under the sun,
And you stand as a wind-broken reed,
Weary, waiting, helpless, in need,
And the sands of your glass yearly run:
God will call you up home bye and bye—
Be patient, dear heart, and don't cry.

Take nothin' to heart but the thought
That God knows us, and just as we are;
That He misses no sheaf we have brought,
That He knows all we have yearned for and sought,
That He judges all kindly and fair;
Don't fret, then, dear heart, neither cry—
God's kingdom will come bye and bye.

CENSUS IN NORTH ALASKA

Fourteen Enumerators Taking Their Lives in Their Hands.

USE DOG SLEDS AND CANOES

Accepted Their Posts at Financial Sacrifice, as Their Wages Are Absurdly Low for the Gold Region.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Among the men whom the United States is sending into wild and dangerous regions on its errands are fourteen who will receive very little recognition, and will never be known as heroes, and yet they are taking their lives into their hands in the service of their country as truly as the soldiers in the Philippines. They are the census enumerators in Northern Alaska.

These fourteen men go about their perilous duties urged by no desire for money, for they have accepted the positions at a sacrifice. The wages offered to them, $10 a day, are absurdly low in the gold region, and at first, according to the report of Agent Samuel C. Dunham, he was unable to get any good men for the work. They simply laughed at him. Finally Mr. Dunham, who is a man of great energy, made strong personal appeals. He appealed to the men's friendship, to their love of adventure, and to their love of country, and finally succeeded in getting them to undertake the task for what they regarded as a pittance.

It is not long since Major Ray issued an urgent appeal to the Government not to let emigrants go to the Cape Nome region in the Winter. He declared that it was suicide. Yet half of the fourteen enumerators have already set out for their posts of duty, and will spend the Winter traveling over the wild and desolate region of Northern Alaska. They will do their traveling on dog sleds and in canoes. There is no other way, except along the coast, where they can use revenue cutters.

Many of them go into regions where lawlessness prevails, and some into the lairs of outlaws and cut-throats. "The chances are that I will have a Muldoon's picnic this Winter," coolly wrote Enumerator John W. Kelly after reaching his district and finding his route lay through a region infested by Indian outlaws. "I will take a duplicate census in a memorandum book, so that if I am shot there will be some chance of recovering the work. If I am killed said I have any allowance for work already done at the time, please pay the money earned to my sister, Miss Cora Kelly, Jackson, Mo."

Census Director Merriam has an interesting series of letters and reports from Mr. Dunham on the progress of the work. The Yukon is the dividing line between Northern and Southern Alaska. The enumerators in Southern Alaska will not have an easy time, but they will have no such perils to confront as those north of the Yukon. The Director says that Dunham, who has been at work all the Summer, is the very man for the task. Physically he is strong and powerful, and Mr. Merriam says that no man of less strength could be intrusted with such work. He is alert and vigorous, quick of resource, and has had experience.

A "dog train" consists of six or eight dogs and a sledge, and it is in this conveyance that the Alaskan adventurers are making their journeys through the wilderness of snow and ice. They will have to make long detours through uninhabited wilds to reach a camp here and there, made up of a mere handful of settlers. The dogs are worth from $50 to $150 apiece, and it costs the Government 50 cents a day to feed them. Each enumerator takes with him an Indian interpreter, who gets $5 a day. When the enumerators reach creeks and rivers that are navigable, they will go down them in canoes, as Dunham jocosely says in one of his reports, "for the purpose of enumerating the floating population."

When Kelly arrived in the Kotzebue district and got ready to start on his journey, he reported that he had gone there on the revenue cutter Bear. "I was nine days on the Bear," he cheerfully reported, "with Capt. Jarvis, the most of the time chasing Indian murderers." An Indian outlaw named Olturek had just waylaid and killed two penniless adventurers named Ostenborg and Jensen, and thrown their bodies into caches. There was no motive for the crime except the one given by Kelly—"pure cussedness" and a desire to hurl defiance at the officers of the law. After the killing, which followed the murder of two miners, Olturek sent word to Jarvis that he would shoot any white man who came near him. The first white man to start for Olturek's neighborhood after this warning was Kelly, but before he got there Olturek was dead. Dunham reports the outlaw's death, but gives no particulars. There are more outlaws in Kelly's way, however, including an Indian named Kokomuk, who is also looking for white men.

Census Director Merriam believes that next year there will be a greater rush to the Nome region than there was to the Klondike last year. There were 5,000 people there when Dunham last reported, and he believes that there will be 25,000 next year. It is claimed the creek produced during the short Summer more than $1,500,000, and Dunham thinks a larger amount has been picked up along the beach. He says that building operations in that region have been active. Lumber has been $500 a thousand feet and coal $140 a ton. Food costs $4 a meal. Two-thirds of the population is living in tents. Dunham is now at St. Michaels, but says by going to Nome by "dog train" in March. The total cost of taking the census for the northern district will, he estimates, be $45,000.

Mr. Merriam expects to have the census proper ready in two years from next July. This includes the subjects of population, vital statistics, manufacturing and agriculture. The schedules will be ready for distribution about May 1, and the work will begin by June 1.

ANTI-CATHOLIC SUIT FAILS.

Decision of United States Supreme Court as to an Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The United States Supreme Court to-day rendered an opinion in a case dealing with the right of the Government of the United States to appropriate money for an institution conducted by the Catholic Church. The case was that of Joseph Bradfield of the District of Columbia against United States Treasurer Roberts, and was brought to restrain the Treasurer from paying the money appropriated to meet the terms of an agreement made by the Commissioners of the District with the management of Providence Hospital, in this city, because it is conducted by Sisters of Charity of the Catholic Church.

The petition was denied by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and to-day's action of the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed this action. Justice Peckham delivered the opinion of the court to-day, and in passing upon it said:

"Assuming that the hospital is a private eleemosynary corporation, the fact that its members, according to the belief of the complainant, are members of a monastic order, or sisterhood of the Roman Catholic Church, and the further fact that the hospital is conducted under the auspices of said Church, are wholly immaterial Whether the individuals who compose the corporation under its charter happen to be all Roman Catholics or all Methodists or Presbyterians or Unitarians or members of any other religious organization or of no organization at all is not of the slightest consequence with reference to the law of its incorporation. All that can be said of the corporation itself is that it has been incorporated by an act of Congress, and for its legal powers and duties that act must be exclusively referred to."

GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION.

The Consideration of the Bill Has Been Postponed.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The question of American meat imports into Germany has already created much bad blood on both sides of the ocean, and it still looks as if this matter would prove the first serious test of the friendly understanding reached between the two countries.

In this controversy, as in others, there are two opposing currents within the German Government. The fact that the influences favorable to the United States, which are directed by Count von Bülow, the Foreign Secretary, are just now again in control, has been strikingly demonstrated.

The Meat Inspection bill, which the Reichstag Commission, hostile to the United States, was to have taken up to-day, has been postponed indefinitely at the instigation of the Foreign Office.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Senator Fresneau Asks for an Examination of the Convention.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—In the Senate to-day M. Fresneau protested against the signing of the Franco-American convention of July 24 without the knowledge of interested parties, such as the Chambers of Commerce and agricultural associations. He also said the Senate ought to demand a postponement and an examination of the treaty until the interested parties had made their observations on the subject.

M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, replied that the text of the convention would be communicated to the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture, by which satisfaction would be given to all.

M. Fresneau wished for a further discussion of the convention, but the Senate refused to agree to it.

In the Chamber of Deputies, during the discussion of the Budget of the Interior, the House, at the request of the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, rejected a Socialist proposal to suppress the Secret Service funds by a vote of 312 against 207.

FRENCH INSULTS TO VICTORIA.

Paris Police Seize Copies of a Paper and a Ribald Song.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The police, in addition to another seizure of copies of La Caricature, containing matter and illustrations grossly insulting to Queen Victoria, to-night seized copies of a ribald song entitled "The Disembarkation of the English," containing a drawing ridiculing her Majesty. The song had been exposed in many shops and kiosks.

CONFERENCE ON ABYSSINIA.

Discussion in Rome Concerned the Boundaries Alone.

ROME, Dec. 4.—The conference here between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Visconti Venosta; Commissioner Martini, the British Ambassador, Sir Philip W. Currie, and James Rennel Rodd, the British Consul General in Egypt, who was Special Envoy to King Menelek of Abyssinia in 1897, was solely concerned with the delimitation of the frontiers of Erythrea and the Soudan, and the details of frontier arrangements affecting intercourse between the two territories.

It was the presence in Italy of Commissioner Martini, who is Governor of Erythrea, which suggested the expediency of Mr. Rodd's visit, in order to rapidly and verbally arrange matters.

It is officially stated that Emperor William of Germany was neither consulted nor interested in the arrangement, which was purely one of boundaries, upon which Italy, more as a matter of courtesy than anything else, was consulted. No element of offensive or defensive alliance was considered, and the reports to that effect published in the United States are officially characterized as absolutely untrue.

GERMANS DISCUSS FINANCES.

Say There Is Little Chance for a Restored Silver Standard.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The Reichstag to-day discussed the Government's Currency bill providing for an increase of silver coins until the amount reaches the proportion of 14 marks per head of the population. Dr. von Thielman, Secretary of the Treasury, said the increase was imperative, adding that thaler pieces would at the same time be withdrawn from circulation.

Germany, in 1897, he continued, imported 40,000,000, and, in 1899, up to Sept. 30, 47,000,000 marks more in gold than she exported.

Regarding the maintenance of the gold standard and the stoppage of the gold output of South Africa, he asked what would be the result if the war lasted longer than a year.

Herr Weltzien, Conservative, remarked that the Boers were not only gallant defenders of their liberty, but also held the keys of their gold deposits, and might cut off much of Germany's small gold supply.

Herr Koch, Director of the Reichsbank, pointed out that all the great States had now adopted the gold standard, which, he regarded, settled the question of bimetallism.

Dr. Arendt, Secretary of the German Bimetallic League, attributed the rise in the discount rate to the scarcity of gold.

Dr. Siemens, Director of the German Bank, said he considered that the International monetary conventions anticipated by Dr. Arendt were impossible of realization, and that there was absolutely no prospect of the restoration of the silver standard.

The bill eventually was referred to a special committee.

The Kaiser Hears Melba Sing.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—This evening the Emperor attended the Royal Opera, where Mme. Melba appeared in "Lucia di Lammermoor." The house was packed, and almost as many were turned away as were admitted. Another performance will be given Friday. Mme. Melba will sing Thursday at an entertainment for the benefit of the Red Cross Society in South Africa.

SANTOS COFFEE BARRED OUT.

Health Board to Take No Chance of Admitting Bubonic Plague—The Trade Seriously Affected.

The four coffee-laden vessels from Santos, which are held at Quarantine because of the discovery of supposed cases of bubonic plague on the J. W. Taylor, which was the first of them to arrive, will not be permitted to dock in this city. Whether or not their cargoes of coffee will be allowed to come into the city is a question that is agitating coffee dealers and others.

Health Officer Doty, although opposed to the vessels themselves docking, has given a clean bill of health to four barges laden with coffee from the J. W. Taylor, although Second Engineer Stovey of that vessel was taken to Swinburne Island on Saturday, having manifested plague symptoms. The remainder of the cargo will be released in a day or two. President Murphy of the local Board of Health refuses to allow any of the coffee from the Taylor or the other vessels hailing from Santos to come into New York. The steamers are being watched night and day by health officers, and any attempt to land the coffee, President Murphy says, will result in seizure and arrests.

The mate of the Taylor and the Captain of the Lassell went to the Custom House yesterday and entered their vessels. The men were in charge of a quarantine officer, and after transacting their business were conducted immediately back to the quarantine station. The Captains of the Ragusa and Roman Prince, the other two detained steamers, will be brought to the city to-day on a similar errand. Formal application was made yesterday to the Health Board by the agents of the Roman Prince for permission to land that vessel's cargo, attention being called to the fact that no illness had developed on the steamer. The application was denied, the Health Board having decided that no coffee from Santos can be landed here.

Col. Dudley F. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division of the Custom House, said last evening that he had discussed the question of the J. W. Taylor and her cargo with President Murphy of the Health Department and that they had come to a perfect understanding, by which the Custom House and local sanitary officials would work in harmony. The Taylor, he said, was allowed to be entered so that she might clear, and with the distinct understanding that the ship was not to leave Quarantine and come to this city unless allowed to by the local health authorities.

At the Coffee Exchange yesterday the quarantining of the Taylor, Roman Prince, Lassell, and Ragusa was widely discussed, as it ties up 140,000 bags of coffee, worth nearly a million and a half of dollars. A result of this has been an advance of 1 cent a pound for coffee and the compelling of purchases to replace it at prices higher than those paid at the port of shipment. Six more ships from Santos, the Maskelyne, Lancefield, Concepcion, Conductor, C. W. Jones, and Willowdene, are due here from Santos with about 200,000 bags of coffee, and they will be dealt with under Quarantine restrictions. The situation is likely to compel the trade to a ruling on deliveries, as there is no precedent to guide the brokers. The strait is certain to entail money losses and vexatious delays.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 4.—Because of an inquiry sent here by the agents of the steamer Roman Prince, at New York from Santos, the Board of Health to-day unanimously voted not to allow that steamer to unload its cargo of coffee at this port.

BALTIMORE ART CONFERENCE.

Means of Beautifying Cities to be Discussed by Artists and Architects from All Parts of the Country.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—The Municipal Art Society of Baltimore, which was formed for the purpose of furthering plans which might be of value in beautifying the city, has determined to invite artists and architects from all parts of the country, and delegates from kindred societies in Boston, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, to attend a conference in this city. Many invitations to participate in the proceedings have been already accepted, and a representative gathering is assured. The meeting promises to be a convention of art connoisseurs to discuss the improvement of the American city.

At the opening meeting, in McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University, Dec. 13, an address will be made by Edwin H. Blashfield of New York City on "Mural Decoration"; George Krohn of the Leland Stanford University will speak on "The Devepopment of American and European Cities." On Dec. 14, at 4 o'clock, there will be a conference at McCoy Hall for the purpose of discussing various subjects relating to the artistic developments of cities, including parks, open spaces, suburban improvements, and mural decorations. At night there will be a dinner to the visitors at the Maryland Club. At this there will be no set speeches, but it is expected that the discussion will turn on subjects kindred to those discussed at the meetings.

Among those who have accepted invitations to attend the conference are Sylvester Baxter, Edwin H. Blashfield, Charles de Kay, Albert Kelsey, George Kriehn, Frederick R. Lamb, Charles McKim, Russell Sturgis, C. Y. Turner, J. Q. A. Ward, Prof. A. R. Ware, John Wilson, and J. K. Taylor, supervising architect of the United States Treasury, who has charge of the erection of the new Custom House in Baltimore.

AMERICAN POTTERY EXHIBITION

The National Arts Club has now an exhibition of art potteries in the club galleries, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, which will last for a fortnight longer. It is in pursuance of the idea of the club to keep members and their guests posted concerning the progress of American manufactures into which art enters, and at the same time exhibit some of the most interesting objects of modern and ancient work from abroad. The little gold and silver show at the club's housewarming on Oct. 30 was of the same nature.

The great bulk of exhibits is from kilns in the United States, but Mexico is also represented by some pieces of Indian workmanship, and Mr. A. W. Drake supplies a number of bowls and animal figurines made by the Zunis of New Mexico. The Rookwood Potteries of Cincinnati send a score or more of their fine vases, including not only the better-known brown ware with floral decorations in darker tones, but their later "sea green," "iris," "tiger eye," and "goldstone" ware, among which are gray, blue, and white pieces of exceptional beauty. Theodore B. Starr exhibits two-score pieces from the Grueby Faience Potteries, near Boston; the dark-green enamel ware, with strong conventional plant forms, makes a capital foil to the pale yellow, violet, ivory white, primrose, and golden yellow pieces which belong to the newer notes in this much admired ware.

The National Arts Club is the first to present a new-comer in ceramics, the painter Brouwer of East Hampton, L. I., who shows a dozen examples of his rough peacock green, mirror surface, and gold-under-glaze vases, a distinctly fresh note in the art. He is a beginner trying novel paths in the decoration of pottery and porcelain with green tones over gold, iridescent effects on rough and smooth surfaces, "peach-blow" glazes dashed with pure gold designs under transparent glaze. Art potters will have to reckon with him if he makes good the promise of his beginnings. Very attractive are the plates shown by Hugh C. Robertson from the Dedham Potteries, successors to the Low-of-Chelsea wares. The borders of conventional turtle, rabbit, bear, mushroom, turkey, poppy, and so one are in the most delightful, soft tones of blue. His rough-surface vases, "volcanic," crimson with drab splash, mahogany, blue, crackle, and the rest are well worth examining. Curious experiments in lustred tiles are shown by Edward Lycett of Atlanta, Ga., who also exhibits vases of elaborate design and decoration.

Another large exhibit is from Charles Volkmar of Corona, L. I., who adds to his well-known large painted tiles and yellow jars a number of new colors, massive, dull green, gold, ivory white, and mottled brown, which show his clean, workmanlike manner. The club's fireplaces and grillroom are permanent exhibits for his soft green tiles of varying shade. From the Atlan Club of Chicago, William Bulger and other members send contributions. Among the sendings of work not of America the exhibit of D. Z. Noorian is conspicuous, since it is made up of pieces by Clement Massier, the potter who has excited so much interest in Paris with the iridescent ware from his kilns, near Nice. The exhibit from Dikran G. Kolekian is a study in the marvelous work of ancient Oriental potters, Egyptian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Persian, Arabian, Greek, and Rhodian, to which may be added the smaller exhibit by Azeez Khayat. Fine old pieces of Chinese and Japanese pottery are shown by A. D. Vorce and L. A. Lanthier, while John Chadwick exhibits modern Spanish pottery of a very pleasing sort.

CHRISTMAS ART BARGAINS

The Christmas Sketch Mart, given under the auspices of the Alumnae and Students' Association of the Woman's Art School, Cooper Union, will be held Friday evening next, Dec. 8, and Saturday afternoon and evening, Dec. 9, at Cooper Union. There will be opportunities to purchase "original sketches" by such well-known artists as George W. Maynard, W. L. Metcalf, J. H. Twachtman, F. S. Church, Robert Reid, H. C. Christy, and W. A. Clark, and also sketches by the alumnae and students of the school. Booths artistically decorated with holly and mistletoe and rendered as attractive as a bevy of prettily gowned art students can make them will offer for sale casts, posters, photographs of famous paintings, silhouettes, and decorative work of all kinds and still life.

The objects of this yearly entertainment are to raise money to carry on the work of the Alumnae and Students' Association, such as care of a well-organized lunchroom for the students, the partial support of an afternoon sketch class under the instruction of W. A. Clark, and the composition class under H. B. Froehlich. Last year the association awarded scholarships and a number of free tickets for the lunchroom. The admission to the mart will be free.

The Ladies' Bikur Cholim Industrial School will hold "Kaffie-Drinken and Huis-Vroouws' Bazaar" in aid of their school at the Holland House this afternoon and evening and to-morrow afternoon and evening. The bazaar promises to be very interesting. The ladies who will serve the coffee and preside over the tables will wear old Dutch costumes, and every appointment and decoration will be old Dutch in character.

THE HAGUE PEACE AGREEMENT.

Neither Great Britain Nor Germany Has Yet Signed.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Count Osten-Sacken, Russian Ambassador to Germany, is authority for the statement that neither Great Britain nor Germany has yet signed the three conventions and three declarations approved by the Peace Conference at The Hague.

Some time ago England notified Dr. de Beaufort, the Dutch Foreign Minister, that she was ready to sign, with certain reserves. He replied that this could not be done, according to the rules of the conference, unless all the signatory powers consented; and not all the replies were in from the powers.

Regarding Germany's failure to sign, Count Osten-Sacken said that she would be bound in her action by England; and, referring to the United States, he remarked that in that case the signing was subject to Congressional ratification.

Kaiser Knows No German-Americans.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Emperor William's latest bon mot, it is said, grew out of the ardent efforts of a well-known German-born American in Berlin to obtain an audience. The applicant had pleaded that he was a German-American member of some American public body. In refusing his request, the Kaiser said that Germans born here, but naturalized in America, became Americans. "Ich kenne Amerikaner. Ich kenne Deutsche. Aber Deutschamerikaner kenne Ich nicht." ("I know Americans. I know Germans. But German-Americ

COUNTING KENTUCKY VOTE

State Board Canvasses Returns of Fifty-one Counties.

COUNT WILL END TO-DAY

Goebel Is Ahead on Yesterday's Figures—Real Fight Commences with the Contests.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 4.—Fifty-one counties were canvassed by the Kentucky State Board of Election Commissioners today out of a total of 119 in the State. Of these 51 counties, 5 were passed over to be considered immediately upon conclusion of the work of the Canvassing Board. The counties passed over are Christian, Fleming, Green, Harlan, and Harrison.

The result of the count of the counties today is: Goebel, 74,161; Taylor, 68,978.

The board met at 11:30 o'clock, in the office of Secretary of State Finley, all three members—ex-Chief Justice Pryor of the State Supreme Court, W. T. Ellis, and C. B. Poyntz—being present. There was a clash between the Commissioners and Secretary of State Finley, who, by virtue of his office, acted as custodian of certificates received from the county Boards of Election.

"We are ready for the returns, Mr. Finley," said Judge Pryor.

"Adair County," replied the Secretary, handing out an envelope.

"Why don't you give us the returns from the entire State?" inquired Mr. Ellis.

"I am custodian of those returns," replied Mr. Finley, "and as such I prefer to keep them in my own hands. I do not mean that the board would for a instant misuse them, but as they are in charge and as I am responsible for them, I cannot give them up, except as they are required by the board."

"They are the property of the board, Mr. Finley," replied Mr. Ellis, "and the board has all the right in the world to have them one by one, or all, as it may elect. I am willing that you should be joint custodian of the records while they are in the possession of the board, but I consider even that a concession on the part of the board."

"I must decline to hand them over," was Mr. Finley's reply, "and request leave to consult with my legal advisers."

Mr. Ellis waved his hand in assent, and after a short talk with Augustus Wilson of Louisville, the attorney acting for the Republican Party, Mr. Finley turned around, remarking: "I will waive the point, Mr. Ellis; here are the returns," and he handed them out.

This was practically the only argument that occurred during the day, and it was carried on without bitterness or discourtesy on either side. Once began, the canvass went on rapidly, thirteen counties being disposed of when the board adjourned at 1 o'clock for dinner. It reconvened at 2:30 o'clock and within three hours thirty-eight counties, including the five that were passed over, were canvassed. The board will meet again at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The first county over which any trouble arose was Christian, which gave 2,816 votes to Goebel and 1,471 to Taylor. It was passed, on account of alleged irregularities in the precinct of Hopkinsville. Fleming County was the next county laid over for future argument. The County Commissioners first certified 1,958 votes for Goebel and 1,580 for Taylor. Later they discovered errors in the count and sent a supplemental certificate, giving Goebel 1,771 and Taylor 1,665. The county was passed by mutual consent of Democrats and Republicans.

Green County was passed on account of alleged irregularities in the Brentwood Precinct. When Harlan County was called, Judge Hargis, acting as chief adviser for the Democratic Party, arose and asked that the county be passed on account of irregularities, the nature of which, he declared, he was unable to state, being in ignorance concerning them. He knew there were some, however.

Mr. Wilson quizzed him a little as to the nature of the trouble, but Judge Hargis declared he had not read the charges and does not know what they were. The county was passed as he requested, the Republicans offering no objection. The Secretary of Commissioners of Harrison County had sent two certificates footing up differently, because of trouble in Cynthiana. This was on account of an injunction issued against them by Judge Kimbrough, ordering them to certify for all the Republican candidates. The first certificate was filed in accordance with the injunction. The injunction being dissolved later, the second certificate was filed, making a difference of 133 votes in Taylor's count.

Secretary of State Finley announced that he would decline to receive from the county election officers of Jefferson County the mass of evidence covering the alleged Republican fraud in the City of Louisville. When it was tendered him he declared that he had no power to receive any such matter and that he must decline to touch it. Deputy U. S. Marshal Louisville, who presented them, insisted upon their being received. Mr. Finley refused. Mr. Day declined to take it away, and it was allowed to remain lying on the floor of Mr. Finley's office.

It will probably take the board the greater part of to-morrow to canvass the returns of the remaining counties, and it will then resolve itself into a Contesting Board, adjourn to the large hall in which the Legislature meets, and for a time vocal fireworks will be in order. The real work that will count for the election of Goebel or Taylor will begin then, and every inch will be fought fiercely on both sides.

There was nothing in the work of to-day that will count for much unless it be the decision of the Commissioners in the canvass of Bracken County. Here the polls were closed when 23 Democrats and 6 Republicans were waiting to vote, all desiring to vote the straight party tickets. They were at the poll's in time to vote, but the supply of regular ballots had been exhausted and their votes were refused. The County Commissioners asked that the votes be admitted. The board denied the request, as it had no power to go behind the certified returns.

In the canvass of Breckinridge County it was discovered that two certificates of election had been filed, the county officers desiring to alter the count given in their first certificate. Commissioner Ellis asked the attorneys to declare themselves on this point, as it might be of importance later on. He wanted to know if the attorneys were of the opinion that the county officers had a right to make corrections at a date subsequent to the original filing of the certificate.

The city was very quiet to-day. A large number of men, mostly Republicans, arrived from the outlying counties. Among the arrivals were Lieuts. Sparks and Scoville of the Laurel County militia, but they did not come on orders. They came, according to Adjt. Gen. Collier, as private citizens, to see what was going on. There was not a semblance of a row of any kind during the day. Mayor De Honey swore in sixty extra policemen, but they were needed chiefly on account of the crowds drawn by court day and the opening of the Congressional campaign.

MAJOR JOHNSTON HOPEFUL.

Imprudence, He Thinks, Will Alone Cause Bloodshed in Kentucky.

Major P. P. Johnston of Lexington, Ky., who was the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the John Young Brown ticket, is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

"I am hopeful," he said to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "that no serious trouble will result from the present election controversy in Kentucky.

"Frankfort, where the State Board of Election Commissioners is in session, is filled with armed men, partisans of the different candidates. An imprudent act on the part of one or more may cause much bloodshed, and I am afraid there are some men who want to be imprudent.

"The State Board should conclude its labors not later than Thursday. On the face of the returns, W. S. Taylor, the Republican nominee, has a plurality of about 3,000. He should get the certificate.

"My latest information is that the Republicans are growing timid. There is a great deal of blustering talk about what this, that, and the other man will do in certain contingencies, but that does not alarm me so much as the possibility of an act of imprudence during the sessions of the Election Commissioners. But I very much hope that bloodshed will be avoided.

"We are to have a special election in the Seventh Congressional District on the 18th inst. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. G. Settle. Anti-Goebelism is the issue. June Gayle of Owen County is the Goebel candidate, and he is opposed by William C. Owens of Scott County, who defeated W. C. P. Breckinridge in a memorable contest. Mr. Owens, who bitterly assailed Goebel on the stump in the late campaign, was nominated by the Brown Democrats and indorsed by the Republicans. I expect to see Owens chosen."

KINGS DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Indications that Opposition to Senator Coffey Is Weakening.

The Democratic County Committee of Kings will meet to-night and organize. It is reported that James Moffett will be re-elected Chairman. The anti-Coffey members of the committee may make a fight against the re-election of Assemblyman John J. Cain as one of the Vice Chairmen. Cain is one of Senator Coffey's lieutenants. There are indications, however, that the opposition to Senator Coffey is weakening.

MR. CLAUSEN A SACHEM.

Tammany Asks Democratic Committee to Hold Convention Here.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Society last night, President George C. Clausen of the Department of Parks was formally installed as a Sachem. Mr. Clausen was elected some time ago, but had not been inducted into office.

A resolution was adopted inviting the Democratic National Committee to hold the next National Convention in this city.

CITY CLUB AND MR. GARDINER.

The Council Preparing a Report—Rumor About Its Contents.

The Council of the City Club held a meeting last night at the clubhouse for the purpose of preparing a report of the club's work for the last few months. The report will be presented to the club at a meeting to be held to-morrow evening. At the conclusion of last night's meeting, Secretary Pryor said:

"The results of our work will be made public at the meeting of the club on Wednesday night. We will have some important news for the newspapers then."

It is understood that a part of the report will deal with the charges that were preferred against District Attorney Gardiner by a committee appointed by the Council. Secretary Pryor would not say anything about the matter.

A dinner will be given at the clubhouse on the evening of Dec. 14. A discussion on municipal ownership of the water supply of the City of New York will be the feature of the evening. It is announced that the speakers will be Controller Bird S. Coler, F. C. Moore, President of the Board of Underwriters, and William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB ELECTION.

Mr. Keller Chosen as President—The Treasurer's Report.

The annual meeting and election of the Democratic Club took place at the clubhouse last night. The following ticket, which received 886 votes, was declared elected: President—John W. Keller; First Vice President—Edward F. O'Dwyer; Second Vice President—Cord Meyer; Treasurer—Theodore F. Hascall; Secretary—William E. Wyatt; Corresponding Secretary—Adrian T. Kiernan; member of the Board of Governors, (term to expire in December, 1901)—Perry Belmont; members of the Board of Governors, (terms to expire in December, 1902)—P. Henry Dugro, Andrew Freedman, Asa Bird Gardiner, and James McCartney.

At the meeting which preceded the election the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the thanks of the Democratic Club are eminently due and are tendered to the Hon. Perry Belmont for his able and faithful services to the club as its President for the past year."

According to the report of the Treasurer, 699 resident and 103 non-resident members were elected to the fiscal year ending Nov. 20. In the same period the receipts from fees and dues were $172,480; from house accounts, $78,980.55; from sale of property, $27,506.31; balance on hand from last year, $34,720.93. The club has total assets of $327,469.69, and liabilities of $124,393.54, and a bank balance the first of $10,961.64. During the year the club paid off a second mortgage of $60,000, interest, $3,600; paid on first mortgage $25,000, and set aside a sinking fund of $15,000. Included in the assets are $12,275 in unpaid dues, and $9,131.26 in house accounts.

The new Board of Governors will meet to-night.

THE FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

The Governor Will Not Recommend Any Change in Its Provisions.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—Gov. Roosevelt states that he will not recommend, and there probably will be no change in the provisions of the franchise tax law, so far as affects the application of that law, made at the coming session of the Legislature.

There may be some slight changes made to render more practicable the enforcement of the statute. These will probably include an increase in the clerical force of the State Board of Tax Commissioners. The law has not had a sufficient trial to ascertain its efficacy and the results which it will accomplish, and it is undoubtedly the purpose of the Governor to have it continued in operation in its present form for at least twelve months longer.

Gov. Roosevelt to-day consulted with Prof. Jenks of Cornell College, Prof. Seligman of Columbia, Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Special Joint Committee of the Legislature on Taxation, and Judge William M. Cohen of New York City, all experts on taxation, on franchise tax matters and the question of taxation as affecting trusts.

TRIAL OF ELECTION CASES.

Extraordinary Term of Court Sits in an Improvised Room.

The Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court, convened by order of Gov. Roosevelt and presided over by Justice Werner, for the consideration of violations of the election law, is now holding forth in the Criminal Court Building in an improvised courtroom on the top floor, formerly occupied by the Health Department. The crude room reminds one of a country Justice's court, but the lack of facilities is not permitted to interfere with the business in hand.

When the court was convened yesterday the trial of George T. Sullivan, alias William Morris, of 263 Madison Street, for false registration, was resumed. Sullivan, it was alleged, hired a room at 28 Amsterdam Avenue for two weeks for the purpose of voting in the Second Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Sullivan was remanded until to-day for sentence.

The first case moved was that of A. Hermon Fromensohn, who registered from 111 Canal Street, in the Second Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, on Oct. 21. Fromensohn was formerly a newspaper man and magazine writer, and is well educated. The prosecution seeks to prove that the registered illegally, and asserts that he never slept at the residence given to the registration board. The case was not completed when court adjourned until to-day.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"S. S."—McKinley carried New York City in 1896, by a plurality of 20,735. New York City in that year included the County of New York only.

CHOATE ON CHAMBERLAIN.

Ambassador Denies Intention to Confirm the Secretary's Remarks.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Many people close to Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, say he was not only unaware of the tenor of the speech delivered by Joseph Chamberlain at Leicester Nov. 30, when he himself was speaking at the American Thanksgiving banquet in London, but was also ignorant of the fact that the Secretary for the Colonies was making any speech the same day.

Mr. Choate repudiates emphatically any intention to confirm the Colonial Secretary's remarks, maintaining that he only reiterated, on behalf of the United States, expressions of friendship often made before, and he does not believe there is any necessity of withdrawing anything he said, and, while refusing to express an opinion on Mr. Chamberlain's speech, Mr. Choate draws attention to his own speech, which included the statement that he believed the watchword of the United States was still "no entangling alliances."

Fatal Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Fire to-night burned one of the two buildings occupied by John A. Gauger & Co. and Hardy Brothers & Foley, molding factories, at Twenty-first Place and Loomis Street. John Bohannon, a fireman, was killed, and James E. Donnelly, another fireman, seriously injured by the falling of a wall. Twelve horses were burned to death. Gauger & Co.'s loss is $30,000, and Hardy Brothers & Foley lose $25,000.

CIRCUS LIFE ATTRACTS HER.

Veteran Manager's Daughter, Agnes Robinson, Marries a Performer Against Her Parent's Wishes.

It was announced in Jersey City yesterday that Miss Agnes Robinson, the daughter of Gilbert Robinson of 13 Lewis Street, a veteran circus manager, had married France Reed, a circus performer, and had gone westward with her husband. The marriage took place against the wishes of the bride's parents. They were anxious that she should not marry any one in the circus business.

Miss Robinson last Summer visited her uncle, John Robinson, in Cincinnati. He is the proprietor of an Opera House and the owner of the Cincinnati Terrace Garden, in which the performers of Robinson's Circus are trained. France Reed was practicing there. Miss Robinson met him. They fancied each other. Reed told his uncle, Dan Rice, that he would like to marry Miss Robinson, and asked him to intercede with her father. When Gilbert Robinson heard that his daughter was receiving Reed's attentions he caused her immediate return home. Then her parents tried to induce her to give up Reed. She refused.

Reed arrived in Jersey City on Nov. 27, and soon had an interview with Gilbert Robinson. Robinson refused to give his consent that Reed should marry or see his daughter.

The couple met at the house of Mrs. John Rule of Corbin Avenue. Reed proposed immediate marriage. Miss Reed said the banns had not been published. Reed suggested that they be married by a Protestant clergyman in Jersey City, and later by a Roman Catholic clergyman in Toledo. They were married Wednesday afternoon by the Rev. T. C. Mayham, the pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in Tonnele Avenue. Mr. Robinson was in New York. Miss Robinson bade farewell to her mother and her grandmother, both once professional riders. She said to them, "I shall learn to ride. My husband will teach me and some day I shall be as great a rider as my mother or grandmother has been."

When Mr. Robinson learned the news at his home that evening he said: "I can see that girl, brought up amid refining influences, educated as carefully as we knew how, sitting on the top of a —— show wagon."

CAUSE OF DEATH DISCLOSED.

Fine Wire in Bread Punctured Mrs. Keifer's Lung.

Mrs. Katherine Keifer, forty-eight years of age, living at 406 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, died last Friday at St. Peter's Hospital after suffering with a complaint which baffled medical skill nearly two weeks. When an autopsy was performed yesterday it was found that a short piece of fine wire had punctured one of her lungs, causing death.

Mrs. Keifer about ten days ago swallowed a large piece of bread accidentally and shortly afterward suffered great pain. She was taken to St. Peter's Hospital, where the X rays were used, but without result.

HER HAIR MADE HER INSANE.

Mrs. Monahan Worried by the Talk of Her Envious Neighbors.

Mrs. Rose Monahan, whose husband is a locomotive engineer, was taken from her home, at 836 Southern Boulevard, to the Harlem Hospital last night insane. Mrs. Monahan is a strikingly handsome woman, and had hair so intensely black and lustrous that she was the envy of all the women for blocks around. They talked so much about Mrs. Monahan's tresses that it annoyed her and that, with illness, upset her mind.

When her husband reached home last night after his run he found that his wife had taken her scissors and cropped her hair off close to her scalp. She was talking in an incoherent manner. Mr. Monahan called in a physician, and upon his advice sent his wife to the hospital.

CHURCH ELECTIONS.

Church elections were held in this city yesterday as follows:

ST. MATTHEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—James H. Falconer and Dr. J. H. Reed, Wardens; Edward Berry, A. W. Kelley, Ira B. Stuart, Albert A. Barnes, Robert H. Lockwood, Walter B Taafts, J. S. Sutphen, Jr., W. A. Morrill, and J. N. Soper, Vestrymen.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—Daniel F. Appleton, Warden; John T. Ireland, Henry E. Howland, August Belmont, John P. Haines, Vestrymen.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Hiram Snyder and A. A. Dauw, Wardens; K. B. Bunnell, R. S. Stevens, W. C. Kimball, R. J. Harris, F. C. Holmes, and G. C. Felter, Vestrymen.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Brooklyn.—Edward A. Caner, Warden; Theophilus Lockitt, C. C. Wardlaw, Isaac Simonson, and W. D. Eynon, Vestrymen.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.—Charles A. Jenney, Warden; Isaac Sulger, Vincent Griffith, E. V. Mason, O. H. Lewis, and A. C. Hill, Vestrymen.

CHRIST CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Alexander E. Orr, Warden; Joseph H. Raymond, Henry C. Hulbert, and James R. Cowing, Vestrymen.

SAW HER BROTHER KILLED.

Young Man's Skull Crushed by a Fall from the Fourth Floor.

Just as Rachael Smith, sixteen years old, reached the foot of the stairs at 59 Walker Street, where she is employed, last evening a man's body landed on the hatchway close to the door. It was that of her brother Morris, eighteen years old. His skull was crushed and he died instantly. The girl's screams brought Policeman Pross to the scene and he summoned an ambulance from Hudson Street Hospital. Surgeon McWhorter, when he arrived, could do nothing but pronounce the young man dead.

Young Smith was hoisting a case of goods from the first floor when he slipped and fell from where he was standing near the open hatchway on the fourth floor. William Wasserstron, another employe, was standing near Smith, but was powerless to help him, and as he looked down the shaft he saw his companion killed. Smith was eighteen years old and lived at 222 Clinton Street with his parents. He was foreman for M. Goldberg & Co.

WEST END ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Resolutions Adopted Relative to Driving and Removing Snow.

The West End Association held its annual meeting last night at the Hotel Endicott, 102 West Eighty-second Street. President Cyrus Clark presided. The officers were re-elected, and are as follows:

President—Cyrus Clark; Vice Presidents—James Van Dyck Card, John C. Coleman, and James J. Phelan; Treasurer—J. Edgar Leaycraft; Secretary—George B. Sheppard.

Several resolutions were passed. Among them was one appointing a committee of five to call on the City Magistrates and Police Captains and ask that the laws preventing reckless driving on Broadway from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street be more strictly enforced. A second resolution named a committee of three to ask the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to remove the snow on Broadway from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street immediately after every heavy snowfall, and asking the co-operation of the League of American Wheelmen to this end.

Street Railway Elections.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, held yesterday, nine Directors were elected, as follows: H. H. Vreeland, W. L. Elkins, Thomas Dolan, Charles E. Warren, P. A. B. Widener, Thomas F. Ryan, D. B. Hasbrouck, H. A. Robinson, and Harry P. Whitney. R. L. Anderton, Jr., D. C. Moorehead, and John T. Little, Jr., were appointed Inspectors of Election.

Directors elected by the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown Railroad Company's stockholders at their annual meeting were H. H. Vreeland, D. B. Hasbrouck, P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins, Thomas Dolan, Thomas F. Ryan, C. E. Warren, H. S. Beattie, and Henry A. Robinson. The Inspectors of Election chosen were the same as those of the Metropolitan Company.

Police Guard a Trust Company.

The office of the Nassau Trust Company at 91 Broadway, Brooklyn, for the last three weeks has been closely guarded both day and night by policemen in plain clothes. The reason became known yesterday, when Police Captain Short of the Bedford Avenue Station made a statement to the effect that last month ex-Postmaster Andrew T. Sullivan, the President of the trust company, received information through an anonymous source that a gang of crooks contemplated an attack on the company's safe. Some credence was placed in this report because of the many recent burglaries in that section of the city.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

As long as the Indian Summer weather lasts people will be loath to leave the country and come to town. Although church parade on Sunday was quite brilliant, and for an hour Fifth Avenue looked itself again, still there were many absentees and a number of houses are yet closed. The Ogden Mills have been in and out of town for the past month. They arrived yesterday for the season. Mrs. John Jacob Astor has been also in the country, but was in town yesterday. Mrs. Astor, Sr., has not been seen out very much since her return from abroad. The town filled up yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have returned to New York and are at their house on Madison Avenue.

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On the Umbria, from Liverpool, there came among others Clinton P. Ayres, Miss Betts and Miss M. Betts, the Rev. Joseph Chartrand, the Right Rev. F. S. Chatard, Bishop of Indianapolis; J. Heminway, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Landon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McMichael, Edward S. Page, the Very Rev. Canon Rogers, and C. S. Miller. On the Pretoria, which arrived Sunday, there came among others the Hon. C. Calderon, Colombian Minister at Washington, and Mme. Calderon, William B. Mercer, Jr., C. W. Raymond, and Adolph Schaus. La Champagne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, brought among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, Mrs. Terry, Mr. Oswald Stuart Sloan, and Mr. Joseph Navarro. The Aller, which sails to-day for Bremen and Southampton, has booked among other passengers John Andrews, Miss E. Dabney, and the Rev. F. G. Jewett, Jr., Mrs. Jewett, and son and daughter, of Albany.

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From all accounts the celebration of Thanksgiving at the Webb Farm, at Shelburne, Vt., must have been an interesting one. As has already been stated, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt took Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence of Groten to Shelburne in his private car on Wednesday last, and the party left on their return Sunday night. There were ten covers at the Thanksgiving Day dinner, and the table was laid to represent a harvest scene, sheaves of wheat in a circle being surrounded by a large display of vegetables and fruit, with cut flowers in profusion.

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The appearance of Mrs. George Gould and her daughter, Miss Marjorie Gould, at the recent wedding of Mr. Snowden and Miss Churchman, at Philadelphia, last week, seems to have greatly excited the newspapers of that city, who are just recovering from the fit of hysterics caused by the return from Europe of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel. A writer in The Sunday Times says: "Miss Bertha de Pourtales Churchman just missed being the most prominent figure at her own wedding. If it hadn't been for Mrs. George Gould of New York and her daughter Marjorie the paramount place would undoubtedly have been given to the bride, but the cold, steely glitter of Mrs. Gould's pale-gray sequins, and the rhinestone buttons of Miss Marjorie's white kid shoes, were too much for even the glacial calm of Philadelphia. It was such a pity, for there hasn't been a prettier wedding in Philadelphia this season," &c. Mrs. Gould, by the way, is organizing some private theatricals for a house party she is to give at her Lakewood home during the Christmas holidays, and in which she herself is to appear. This will be Mrs. Gould's first venture on the stage since she closed her professional career.

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The deaths of Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor and Mr. Madison Jones were the general topics of discussion wherever people met yesterday, as it was not generally known that either was ill. Mrs. Taylor's death throws the Fearing and Sheldon families into deep mourning, and the large Taylor and Pyne connection into temporary mourning at least. Mrs. Taylor was Miss Charlotte Fearing, daughter of the late Daniel B. Fearing. Her sister married Mr. Frederick Sheldon, and her brother, George B. Fearing, Miss Travers. Her nephew, Mr. Daniel B. Fearing, married Miss Henrietta Strong. Mrs. Taylor leaves an unmarried daughter and a son, Miss Taylor and Mr. Henry Richmond Taylor, and another son, Mr. Moses Taylor, who married Miss Edith Bishop. Her funeral will be held at her late residence, 3 East Seventy-first Street, at 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. Madison Jones was for many years one of the best-known bachelors in New York society. He was a member of the Union, University, Tuxedo and Racquet Clubs. His funeral will take place at Grace Church at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

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A fair in aid of the destitute blind will be held at the residence of Mrs. F. J. de Peyster, 7 East Forty-second Street, from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M. to-day. Miss Delafield, Mrs. George Kingsland, Mrs. Harry Coster, Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Herman Le Roy Jones, Mrs. Abercrombie, Mrs. William Duer, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mr. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Herman Ehret, Mrs. Gustav Schwab, and Mrs. de Peyster will have charge of the fancy tables. Mrs. Hoffman Miller and Mrs. Folsom will preside at the tea table, and Miss Caroline Swords and Mrs. Eastman Benjamin will have charge of the table furnished with articles made by the blind women. There will be a flower table laden with blossoms from ex-Commodore Gerry's conservatories. Mrs. George Kingsland's daughter will wear a lace costume made in Switzerland for her and will explain the making of lace to the visitors.

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Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will give a bal poudre with a cotillion on Tuesday evening, Dec. 26. Mrs. George Crocker has issued cards for an evening reception and musicale at her new house at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, for the evening of Dec. 19. With Mrs. Crocker's cards are inclosed those of her daughters, the Misses Rutherford.

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The first large dance of the season, the first Junior Cotillion, will take place at Sherry's this evening. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, and Mrs. Alfred Pell will receive. The cotillion will begin promptly at 9:30 and end at midnight. Many of the members and guests will go to the cotillion from dinners which are to be given respectively by Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. A. T. Van Nest, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge. Among the new subscribers this year to the cotillion are Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mrs. George C. Clark, Mrs. Bayard Dominick, Mrs. Frank C. Hollins, Mrs. Henry P. Loomis, Mrs. John H. Iselin, Mrs. Edward H. Ripley, and Mrs. Richard H. Williams. Among the débutantes who will make their first bow this evening are Miss Clara Bryce, Miss Mildred Stokes, Miss Anna Dodge, Miss May Gurnee, Miss Julia Clark, Miss Dominick, Miss Helen Dominick, Miss Harriett Delafield, Miss Ella de Peyster, Miss Mildred Dix, Miss Cecil Boardman, Miss Mary Harriman, Miss May Sands, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Miss Iselin, and Miss Crocker of California.

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Miss May Low, daughter of Mr. Joseph T. Low, will give a rather novel dinner to-night to several of the brides of last Spring who are her intimate friends. The brides, with some other friends of Miss Low, will afterward enjoy a theatre party.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Cabot have leased the house 29 East Seventy-fifth Street for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Bonner of Staten Island have leased the old Whitelaw Reid house at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Field Bishop, who have been visiting Mr. Bishop's father, Mr. David W. Bishop of Lenox, will sail for Europe within a few days to spend the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson will sail on the Oceanic for their London home on Wednesday, Dec. 13.

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The first Monday German was danced in Baltimore last night. This is always an event of much social importance, not only in Baltimore, but in New York and Philadelphia as well. Among the "buds" who made their bows at Lehman's Hall last night and who are known in New York were Miss Charlotte Latrobe, the daughter of ex-Mayor Latrobe; Miss Louisa Lee, daughter of Mr. Charles O'Donnell Lee, and Miss Nancy Lee, daughter of Mr. Columbus O'D. Lee, both cousins of the Iselin family of this city; Miss Mary Peter, a niece of the second and late Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., and Miss Margaret Ridgeley, daughter of Mr. Otho E. Ridgeley.

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Albert Morris Bagby gave his first musical morning of the season at the Astoria yesterday. Miss Clara Butt sang and Vladimir de Pachmann played. There was a large audience, who remained until the end of the entertainment. The other artists were Miss Ollie Chew and M. Pol Plançon. There is a seeming impression in the minds of some people that a piano solo is given as an obbligato to their conversation. This chatter was most annoying. M. Plançon and Miss Butt were the vocalists. M. Plançon was, as always, a favorite yesterday. He sang the "Three Grenadiers," to the delight of all. Miss Butt, who is supposed to have been the model for Du Maurier's Trilby, was the subject of great interest. She sang "The Lost Chord" as an encore. As a whole, the morning was a charming one. Many of the old subscribers were present to prove their appreciation of Mr. Bagby's efforts. The Palm Room and all the restaurants were crowded with luncheon parties, which followed the musicale.

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One of the most attractive events of the Philadelphia season so far was the luncheon given yesterday at the Acorn Club by Mrs. W. H. H. Robinson to the débutantes of the season. The decorations of the room were of an elaborate nature, and consisted of palms, potted plants, and American Beauty roses in great profusion, while each table was also handsomely decorated. Forty-five sat down to luncheon, during which a band stationed in the hall played. Among some of those present were Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, Miss Mildred Harrison, Miss Edith Meade, Miss Florence Cramp, Miss Elizabeth Keating, Miss Virginia Campbell, Miss Esther Harrison, Miss Ethel Whelen, Miss Weightman, Miss Rhoda Morris, Miss Hope Binney Tyler, Miss Annie Hayes, Miss Lippincott, Miss Anna Emlen Hamersley, Miss Fanny Brock, Miss Rhoda Howe, Miss Sara Brinton, and Miss Wister.

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Paris is still continuing its series of dinners and teas and entertainments generally during the short Autumn season. The American residents made much of Thanksgiving, and several large dinners were given. The ships which are sailing this week bring quite a number of Americans who have been passing the Summer and Autumn in Paris and a few of the resident colony there. Mr. Augustus Jay is on the St. Louis, making his annual visit to this country. Others booked on the same ship are the Count and Countess Raoul d'Oyley (formerly Evans) and their daughter Miss Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mr. Casper S. Crowninshield, Mrs. Robert N. Kelly, Mrs. W. H. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Borie, and Mrs. William Harper and Miss Harper. On La Gascogne are Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Hale and on the Lucania Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cheney, and Miss Susan Peabody.

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Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have returned to town and will give a large reception on Saturday evening to the members of the Peace Commission, who have recently returned from Paris.

Meiner—Hatch.

David Meiner and Miss Aimee Viola Hatch, daughter of Mr. M. Hatch, were married at Delmonico's last evening. Miss Alberta Aimee Ridley was the maid of honor, and Samuel Haas, a cousin of the bridegroom, was best man.

WATCH FOUND IN THE STREET.

Was Engraved "From Frankie to Al."—A Little Girl's Honesty.

Nora Murphy, ten years old, who says she lives "somewhere near Bethune and Washington Streets," entered the Tenderloin police station last night and handed to Sergt. Daly a lady's gold watch. She said she picked it up at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

An older girl who accompanied Nora explained that she had met her at that corner examining the timepiece, and advised surrendering it to the police. The Sergeant put the watch away. On the inside of the case is engraved "From Frankie to Al."

SAYS SON STOLE HER RINGS.

A Mount Vernon Mother Missed Jewelry Valued at $700.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Carlton Sheppard, eighteen years old, was arraigned before Justice Schat to-day on a charge of grand larceny made by his mother, Mrs. Kate Sheppard, of 527 South Seventh Avenue, this place. He was remanded until to-morrow.

Sheppard, it is said, was fond of display. His mother missed diamond rings said to be worth $700 about a week ago. According to the police, her son's absence from home all night led her to make a complaint against him. The police learned that Sheppard was in New York City. When he returned home last night he was arrested. In his pockets were found pawn tickets showing that a loan of $100 had been obtained on the rings.

BIGGEST CHINESE CARGO HERE.

The steamship Ping Suey, which arrived yesterday from Hongkong on her maiden trip, brought the biggest cargo that ever came from China to an American port on the Atlantic Coast.

Her consignment of tea is by far the largest ever brought to this city. There are 7,513 packages, 32,944 half chests, and 20,723 boxes of this commodity alone, which foots up roughly in weight about 2,500,000 pounds.

The vessel has, besides hundreds of tons of firecrackers and matting from China, several tons of tin from Singapore and a big assortment of silks and curios and a large consignment of animals. The tonnage of the Ping Suey is 4,150, and she carries a crew of seventy-five men, mostly Cingalese and Lascars. Shewan, Powes & Co, 16 Beaver street, are her agents.

The Ping Suey has been chartered to load grain at Philadelphia for Rotterdam, and she will be the biggest vessel that ever went up the Delaware.

PLAN OF EXTORTION ALLEGED.

Editor of a Financial Paper Accused by a Brokerage Firm.

Charles Thomas Davis, editor of a financial paper published in the Wall Street district, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Court Officer Barrington of the Centre Street Court on a charge of attempted extortion. The complainant is Henry A. Seymour of the banking and brokerage firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co., who made affidavit before Police Magistrate Pool that Davis had attempted to obtain $3,000 from him to suppress the publication of information alleged to be prejudicial to the firm.

Davis, according to Mr. Seymour, was ordered out of the office, and in the latest issue of his paper there was published an article accusing Seymour, Johnson & Co. of aiding in the floating of alleged worthless securities of a car brake concern, whereby many investors lost large sums of money. With the article appeared lithographs of the certificates bearing the name of Seymour, Johnson & Co.

Davis, who lives at the Gilsey House, was taken to the Church Street Police Station, and was still there at a late hour last night. He will be arraigned in the Centre Street Court this morning.

CHICAGO RAILWAYS WIN.

Court Upholds Their Terminal Charge of Two Dollars Per Car.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The nine railroad companies running into the Union Stock Yards won a victory in the United States Circuit Court to-day, when Judge Kohlsaat ruled that the terminal charge of $2 per carload of live stock, imposed by the roads, is reasonable and that the Inter-State Commerce Commission has no right to enjoin them from charging this extra fee.

The Court was asked to pass upon the legality of the "Chicago rate" or charge for transportation up to the terminals of the companies' tracks, and in declaring the charges from the terminals to the stock yards reasonable he finds that the defendants impose this extra fee to cover the charges imposed by the stock yards company for use of its tracks.

RAILWAY HELPS A STATE.

The Santa Fe Pays a $35,026.90 Recording Fee to Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 4.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad has obviated the necessity of an extra session of the Colorado Legislature and tided the State over a financial stringency that has threatened to result in the closing of the State university and other institutions.

This morning the company filed amended articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State on the capital stock of $233,486,000, paying into the State's coffers a recording fee of $35,026.90. The capitalization of the Santa Fé makes it the largest in Colorado, and one of the five largest corporations in the world.

TO LAUNCH THE BAILEY.

Armament and Power of New Torpedo Boat Destroyer—First Warship Built on Harlem River.

The torpedo boat destroyer Bailey will be launched from the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. to-day at noon, at Morris Heights. The invited guests will be conveyed to the Mount Morris works on a special train over the New York Central Railroad, leaving the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station at 11 o'clock.

The Bailey, which is the first United States war vessel ever launched on the Harlem River, is one of the three of her type for which the Government appropriated $250,000 two years ago. She was named after Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, and will be christened by his granddaughter, Miss Florence Beekman Bailey, the daughter of Edward S. B

AID FOR TUSKEGEE SCHOOL

Carl Schurz Presides at a Meeting at Madison Square Garden.

LETTER FROM MR. CLEVELAND

Ex-President Indorses the Work Being Done—Booker T. Washington Appeals for Money.

An audience that filled every seat and overflowed into the aisles gathered last evening in the Concert Hall at Madison Square Garden at a meeting in aid of the Tuskegee Industrial Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala. Ex-President Grover Cleveland was to have presided, but was unable to come, and sent a letter instead, which was read.

Carl Schurz presided, and with him on the platform were Dr. Booker T. Washington, President of the institute, who delivered an address; Morris K. Jesup, William E. Dodge, Alexander E. Orr, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Richard Watson Gilder, Chancellor MacCracken, J. Kennedy Tod, Le Grand B. Cannon, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, Hamilton W. Mabie, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, William Dean Howells, ex-Mayor Strong, Henry Holt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Wheeler H. Peckham, President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Among those who filled the boxes were Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Mrs. Frederick Billings, Seth Low, Theodore K. Gibbs, and Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Pratt. Mr. Cleveland's letter, dated Princeton, Dec. 3, is as follows:

My Dear Dr. Washington: My inability to attend the meeting to-morrow evening, in the interest of Tuskegee Institute, is a very great disappointment to me. If my participation could have in the slightest degree aided the cause you represent, or in the least encouraged you in your noble efforts, I would have felt that my highest duty was in close company with my greatest personal gratification.

It has frequently occurred to me that in the present condition of our free negro population in the South, and the incidents often surrounding them, we cannot absolutely calculate that the future of our nation will be always free from dangers and convulsions perhaps not less lamentable than those which resulted from the enslaved negroes less than forty years ago. The cause of trouble was the injustice of the enslavement of four millions; but now we have to deal with eight millions, who, though free, and invested with all the rights of citizenship, still constitute, in the body politic, a mass largely affected with ignorance, slothfulness, and a resulting lack of appreciation of the obligations of that citizenship.

I am so certain that these conditions cannot be neglected, and so convinced that the mission marked out by the Tuskegee Institute presents the best hope of their amelioration, and that every consideration makes immediate action important, whether based upon Christian benevolence, a love of country, or selfish material interests, that I am profoundly impressed with the necessity of such prompt aid to your efforts as will best insure their success.

I cannot believe that your appeal to the good people of our country will be unsuccessful. Such disinterested devotion as you have exhibited and the results already accomplished by your unselfish work ought to be sufficient guarantee of the far reaching and beneficent results that must follow such a manifestation of Christian charity and good citizenship as would be apparent in a cordial and effective support of your endeavor.

I need not say how gratified I am to be able to indicate to you that such support is forthcoming. It will be seen by the letters which I inclose that already an offer has been made, through me, by a benevolent lady in a Western city to contribute $25,000 toward the endowment fund upon condition that other subscriptions to this fund aggregate the amount required. With so good a beginning I cannot believe it possible that there will be a failure in securing the endowment which Tuskegee so much needs.

Dr. Washington in the course of his address, during which he outlined the benefits to the negro of industrial training, said that it had been agreed among the thoughtful negroes of the South, as well as among the negroes' friends both North and South, that this training in connection with religious and academic instruction was the basis of the solution of the negro problem. He said that largely through the influence of the aid that the North has given the South in the past thirty years there is now little opposition in the South to the negroes receiving any form of education.

"We can plant a school in any county of the South," he said, "and, while in some cases it may not receive the encouragement of the whites, it will not receive their opposition."

Another important result accomplished in the thirty years, Dr. Washington went on to say, is that of educating the Southern white man to the point where he believes in the education of the negro. Dr. Washington instanced the fact that just before he left Tuskegee he received $50 from a Southern white man in Mississippi for the education of a black boy.

This man, he said, had been a slaveholder, and at first was not inclined to encourage the education of the negro, but he wrote to Dr. Washington saying that he had reached that point where he believed Tuskegee was doing the work that the negro most needed to have done for him, and he wanted to show the North by his contribution that Southern white men were as deeply interested in the development of the negro as the Northern man. Another man, an Alabamian, had within the year contributed $1,000 for the same purpose.

The negro had now come to realize, Dr. Washington declared, that for his salvation he must go through the slow and patient process of evolution like other races. Dr. Washington closed by saying that the institute's most pressing need now is an endowment fund of at least $500,000. About one-fifth of this sum has already been raised. Mr. Baldwin and others spoke, and at the close of the meeting several subscriptions to the fund were handed in.

ASTORIA GAS SCHEME AGAIN.

The City to Fight Grants of Land Under Water—Conflict with State Board.

Within a short time the courts are to be called upon to determine the relative authority of the State Land Board and the Dock Department of this city in the disposal of lands under water within the boundaries of the City of New York. The anticipated litigation will derive additional interest from the fact that the applications for grants of lands which will be the basis of the action were made by the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company. The applications in themselves are regarded as conclusive proof that the Astoria gas scheme, which occupied so large a share of the attention of the Legislature last Winter, is not dead by any means, and the attitude of the city authorities indicates that they are as thoroughly opposed to the company's plans as ever. Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles Blandy represents the Dock Department in the controversy, and Tracy, Boardman & Platt appear for the company.

The applications involved are three in number, two of which were made April 27 last and the third on May 29. They ask altogether for a grant of 14.92 acres of land under water in front of the Astoria Company's property on Berrian's Island. Appraisers appointed by the State Land Board have fixed the value of the property at $3,000, to be paid by the company to the State. The final hearing on the matter is to take place at Albany on Thursday, when it is expected the State Land Board will adopt a resolution overruling a protest which has been filed by the Dock Department, and providing for the issue of a patent to the lands. The city will then take the matter into the courts.

Ever since the passage of the Greater New York charter the Corporation Counsel's office has held to the opinion that it conferred jurisdiction over lands under water within the city limits upon the Dock Department.

When the first application was made for a land grant under this section, the Dock Department sought to have a condition inserted in the patent providing that if the city should desire at any time to improve the water front at that point it should have power to take possession of the land without compensation to the owner under the grant from the State. The State Land Board held that this provision was unreasonable, and the patent was issued. Mr. Blandy took the matter into the courts. Supreme Court Justice Chester decided against the city, and his decision was affirmed by the Appellate Division in the Third Department, and later by the Court of Appeals.

In the matter of the application of the Astoria Light, Heat, and Power Company, the Dock Department has not sought to impose conditions, as in the case already decided adversely to the city, but rather to prohibit the grant altogether as detrimental to the city's interests.

A. B. Boardman of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt declared yesterday that the Dock Department had no authority to prohibit a grant of land by the State Land Board.

IN WASHINGTON'S MEMORY.

Patriotic Societies to Observe the Centennial of His Death—The Ceremony at St. Paul's.

Nearly three thousand invitations will be sent by the General Society of the Cincinnati and the New York State Society of the Sons of the Revolution for the joint commemoration by the societies in old St. Paul's Church on Dec. 14, the hundredth anniversary of Washington's death. The invitations will be interesting souvenirs of the event, for they will be printed from an engraved plate upon parchment, and the seals of the two societies will be blended, the first time that these two seals have ever appeared in unison.

Among those invited will be Gov. Roosevelt, Mayor Van Wyck, Recorder Goff, Major Gen. Roe, Gen. Avery D. Andrews, John Alsop King, President of the New York Historical Society, and Henry G. Marquand, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The services will be held at noon. The members of the two societies will meet in the vestryroom and, wearing their badges, will march into the church. With them will be a delegation in uniform from the Military Society of the War of 1812.

The interior of the church will be decorated with flags and other patriotic banners. The details of the programme for the church services are not entirely complete, but the sermon or the Washington eulogy will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Mancius Holmes Hutton of Rutgers College and the senior Chaplain General of the Cincinnati Society. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution, will probably open the services with prayer. Invitations have also been extended to many other members of the New York clergy, and an interesting musical programme is being prepared.

This Washington service is in charge of a joint committee from both the Sons of the Revolution and the Cincinnati Society. From the former the committee consists of Frederick S. Tallmadge, President of the society; Frederick Clarkson, Surrogate James M. Varnum, John V. Clarkson, Frederick Gallatin, Philip Livingston, James M. Montgomery, Morris P. Ferris, William Gaston Hamilton, William I. Martin, Philip Schuyler, Louis Rutherford Morris, and J. William Beekman.

The committee from the Cincinnati Society consists of one member from each of the nine States in which there are State Cincinnati organizations. Talbot Olyphant, of this city and New York State Society, is Chairman of the entire committee, and the other members are: Fountain K. Lathrop, Massachusetts; Charles Isham, Connecticut; George W. Olney, Rhode Island; F. Walcott Jackson, New Jersey; Richard Dale, Pennsylvania; Heth Lorton, Virginia; H. R. Duval, Maryland; Alfred Dearing Harden, South Carolina, and District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, who is Secretary General of the Cincinnati Society, as ex-officio member.

The Cincinnati Society has a total membership of about 700 throughout the country. The membership of the New York State Society of the Sons of the Revolution is about 1,000. The latter organization is going to commemorate the centenary of Washington's death in every one of the thirty-one States where it is established.

The day will also be fittingly commemorated in every State by the George Washington Memorial Association, which, moreover, proposes a great tribute to Washington's goodness and wisdom in the fulfillment of his written wish that there might be established at Washington a National University for the higher education of the youth of the country. During his lifetime at his instance, a site for the university was selected on the Potomac, at Washington, upon a knoll corresponding to the one upon which his monument now stands. No sustained effort has heretofore been made to carry out his great purpose, and the personal contribution which he intended to make, according to his will, has been well-nigh forgotten. The George Washington Memorial Association has claimed this heritage, adopted the idea, and means to give momentum to it by erecting a memorial building to cost about $250,000 to be devoted to the administrative work for the higher university education.

The association of which Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson is President has organized committees in nearly all the States of the Union, and these are making systematic efforts to secure sufficient funds. Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed. Especially good work is being done by the Popular Fund Division of the association of this city. At a recent afternoon tea given at the residence of Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, on Riverside Drive, about $800 was raised.

In 1795 George Washington wrote:

"I have greatly wished to see a plan adopted by which the arts, sciences, and belles-lettres could be taught in their fullest extent, thereby embracing all the advantages of European tuition with the means of acquiring the liberal knowledge which is necessary to qualify our citizens for the exigencies of public as well as private life, and (which with me is a consideration of great magnitude) by assembling the youth from the different parts of this rising Republic, contributing from their intercourse an interchange of information to the removal of prejudices which might sometimes arise from local circumstances."

He justified his faith by works in bequeathing stocks to the value of $25,000 as a personal contribution toward his ideal "seminary of learning," and later in officially reserving a tract of nineteen acres dong known as "University Square") as a site for the institution. Succeeding Presidents John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe, as well as others in later years, shared Washington's convictions, and urged upon Congress the desirability and expediency of founding a National university, and it would appear that nothing but inertia stood in the way of the realization of the dream of the Presidents.

FAIR TO AID CUBAN ORPHANS.

Will Be Held at the Waldorf—American Society's Work in Cuba.

A fair for the benefit of Cuban orphans will be held on Dec. 6 in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. It will be under the management of the Cuban Orphan Society, an amalgamation of the Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund and the Woman's Auxiliary, which were organized immediately after the conclusion of peace with Spain for the purpose of aiding the "helpless victims of Spanish cruelty and misrule."

Contributions of money or salable articles are solicited for the fair. They may be forwarded to Mrs. Lena P. Cowdin, 15 West Eleventh Street. Among those who have undertaken to participate in the sale by securing for tables on which the goods are displayed are Mrs. Douglass Robinson, Jr., Mrs. J. W. Brannan, Mrs. H. F. Osborn, Mrs. W. H. Draper, Mrs. James Benkard, Miss C. S. Leverich, Mrs. W. B. Beekman, Mrs. M. H. Willard, and Mrs. J. Le Baron Johnson. The doors will be open from 11 A. M. to 7 P. M.

The society has issued a circular, in which it is stated that the subscriptions they have received within the past six months in New York, Pittsburg, and Providence have amounted to about $33,000. With this twelve American women have been sent to Cuba, all of them trained teachers, under the supervision of Miss Laura D. Gill. A children's home, recently established in Remedios, is now prepared to feed, clothe, and educate 400 children; classes in agricultural training and a kindergarten have been instituted in Santa Maria del Rosario; material aid has been afforded to the native asylums and hospitals of Cienfuegos and Remedios, and young Cuban women are being trained for teachers in Havana and Cienfuegos.

Better Brakes a Necessity.

From The Electrical Review.

It is curious that electric railway managers, who have so practically stimulated invention in all directions concerned with starting cars and keeping them moving, have done so little for the equally necessary devices used in stopping them. Compare the controller of a modern electric car with the ancient hand brake, which is to-day just the same as that used by the late George Stephenson in the memorable trials of the Rocket in England some two-thirds of a century ago. There is no need to call the attention of any observing man to the growing necessity for better brake systems on the large and heavy cars, from which the exigencies of transit requirements in American cities demand high speeds. The most elaborate mechanism of highly perfected operation is used to start the car and keep it running, but when it is to be stopped recourse is had to a most inefficient, slow-acting, and unsatisfactory means. The hand brake on the modern street car is not only an anachronism—it is a danger.

Encouragement.

Mr. Slimpurse—To tell the truth, I am a—a little afraid to—to ask your father for your hand.

Miss Chargit—Oh, you needn't worry. He says I am ruinously extravagant.—New York Weekly.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The crack Metropolitan Club proved too much for the Harlem Republican and Imperial Clubs in the National League at Starr's alleys last night. In the first game the "Mets" defeated the Imperials by nearly a hundred pins, and in the third game they downed the Harlem Republican Club bowlers, with more than two hundred pins to spare. The second game resulted favorably for the Imperials, the Harlem Republican Club being beaten by 100 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen, 210; Kellis, 179; Fisher, 176; Leuly, 185, Arnold, 202. Total, 952.
Imperial—Wolf, 181; Ling, 163; Lee, 157; Rothemel, 176; Jackson, 184. Total, 861.

SECOND GAME.

Imperial—Wolf, 147; Ling, 196; Lee, 125; Rothemel, 170; Jackson, 190. Total, 828.
Harlem Republican Club—Merritt, 149; Howland, 134; Sage, 123; Swartz, 156; Safford, 166. Total, 728.

THIRD GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen, 162; Kellis, 147; Fisher, 205; Leuly, 188; Arnold, 184. Total, 884.
Harlem Republican Club—Merritt, 150; Howland, 162; Sage, 108; Swartz, 107; Safford, 145. Total, 672.

Carleton Club met its first defeat last night in the fifth round of the Brooklyn interclub tournament. Hanover Club kept up its winning streak by easily disposing of the Knickerbocker Field Club. Brooklyn Bicycle Club dropped from second to fifth place through its defeat by the Columbian Club. Following are the scores:

AT CARLETON CLUB.

Carleton.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Lincoln.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Mason	143	154	164	Olmstead	187	168	164
York	158	152	153	Holdridge	143	183	125
S. Proskey	155	159	134	Higgins	166	128	133
Lincoln	138	136	164	Young	195	133	151
A. Proskey	182	152	187	Stein	190	166	140
Total	776	756	802	Total	881	778	713

AT LINCOLN CLUB.

Lincoln.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Carleton.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Lovell	171	152	158	Ebbets	157	153	152
Cole	157	149	178	Meyer	136	150	196
Pomeroy	134	173	191	Stebbins	156	158	178
Wicks	172	170	136	Weber	179	118	197
Rossen	147	187	141	Schwartz	121	162	162
Total	736	831	804	Total	749	741	885

Grand total.—Lincoln Club, 4,853; Carleton Club, 4,709.

AT HANOVER CLUB.

Hanover.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Knick.F.C.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Struse	169	168	156	Walton	165	133	172
Myerle	130	153	187	Silleck	148	146	167
Lyon	191	146	152	Fishbeck	176	157	139
Rose	231	163	123	Halsted	133	144	154
Grosch	179	155	200	Boocock	131	159	131
Total	900	785	818	Total	753	740	793

AT KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

Knickerbocker.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Hanover.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Blossfield	134	170	156	Lee	168	178	143
Holmes, Sr.	165	152	144	Hopkins	164	171	171
Bennett	151	177	166	Fergersen	146	128	147
Silleck	164	178	144	Burhle	161	170	151
Holmes, Jr.	185	179	168	Tuttle	194	176	129
Total	741	780	795	Total	833	823	721

Grand total—Hanover Club, 4,880; Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,401.

AT COLUMBIAN CLUB.

Columbian.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Brooklyn B. C.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Corcoran	171	161	187	Gelhaus	187	200	198
Howard	153	152	176	Kennedy	138	153	126
Sullivan	186	189	134	Neff	112	122	167
Langan	133	182	206	Watt	128	152	166
Judge	166	167	199	Joslin	147	137	161
Total	809	851	962	Total	764	764	818

AT BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Brooklyn.	2	3	Columbian.	2	3
Lewis	168	201	O'Connor	155	176
Worth	189	197	Kelley	158	169
Ackerson	218	145	Haggerty	145	134
Matthews	169	144	Schafer	135	194
Urquhart	172	158	Maxwell	178	190
Total	907	845	Total	846	804

Grand total—Columbian Club, 5,104; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 4,902.

AT CRESCENT A. C.

Crescent.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Aurora Grata.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Vanderveer							
and Bull.	140	174	172	Parker	170	148	188
Butler	189	145	146	Tucker	129	127	141
Doyle	169	163	153	Gooderson	158	205	126
Anderson	183	191	158	McElroy	147	173	166
Kelsey	154	215	144	Beard	203	178	200
Total	826	888	773	Total	787	851	801

AT AURORA GRATA.

Crescent.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Aurora Gr.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Iremonger	145	135	139	Cook	170	198	177
Maguire	150	174	161	MacMullin	188	170	137
Edwards	157	155	166	Page	179	150	144
Parkinson	169	170	163	Naylor	149	170	143
Beard	110	154	123	Little	209	159	183
Total	731	788	702	Total	884	847	782

At the Elephant alleys the Fern, Fort Greene, and De Witt Clinton Councils rolled a series in the Royal Arcanum sub-tournament. The score of 245, made by Swan of the Fern team, is the highest made this season in either of the Royal Arcanum tournaments. De Witt Clinton Council won both its games, and Fern defeated Fort Greene. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fern—Thom, 134; Johnston, 143; Hunt, 160; Swan, 134; Waldman, 125. Total, 696.
De Witt Clinton—Latimer, 150; Bloom, 146; Tuthill, 162; Talbot, 161; Engel, 144. Total, 763.

SECOND GAME.

Fern—Thorn, 151; Johnston, 118; Hunt, 175; Swan, 245; Waldman, 142. Total, 831.
Fort Greene—Horton, 157; Adams, 144; Huff, 135; Otis, 144; Lilly, 159. Total, 739.

THIRD GAME.

De Witt Clinton—Latimer, 151; Bloom, 153; Tuthill, 130; Talbot, 150; Engel, 158. Total, 742.
Fort Greene—Horton, 159; Huff, 154; Dector, 123; Adams, 141; Lilly, 145. Total, 722.

In the Brooklyn Arlington National tournament rolled on the Arlington Hall alleys, Gates and Nostrand Avenues, the Monarch No. 2 team defeated the Imperial and Orient teams and the Orients won from the Imperials. The scores were:

FIRST GAME.

Imperial—Cordes, 157; Tiedermann, 175; Meyer, 168; Moore, 112; Thyne, 133. Total, 745.
Monarch No. 2—Wickman, 164; Fox, 154; Bosenberg, 201; Kramer, 155; Schulken, 150. Total, 824.

SECOND GAME.

Imperial—Cordes, 140; Tiedermann, 138; Meyer, 177; Moore, 175; Thyne, 133. Total, 765.
Orient—Viele, 137; Mullins, 193; Moller, 157; Smith, 209; Cramer, 155. Total, 851.

THIRD GAME.

Orient—Viele, 149; Mullins, 163; Moller, 143; Smith, 164; Cramer, 142. Total, 761.
Monarch No. 2—Schulken, 184; Kramer, 132; Fox, 214; Bosenberg, 132; Hasenzathal, 176. Total, 838.

At Trainor's Alleys, Gates and Reid Avenues, the Royal Arcanum tournament had for its contesting teams those of the Long Island, De Long, and Burnside Councils. Long Island won all its games and Burnside defeated De Long by five pins. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME—Burnside.—Powell, 136; Brown, 167; Brokaw, 165; Barker, 142; Flanagan, 150. Total, 750. De Long.—Blake, 185; Schuman, 120; Herx, 162; Haff, 127; Landman, 151. Total, 745.

SECOND GAME—Long Island.—Rhodes, 140; Thorn, 162; Ecelhoff, 179; Brooks, 176; Hill, 182. Total, 849. De Long.—Blake, 160; Schuman, 169; Herx, 156; Haff, 169; Landman, 183. Total, 838.

THIRD GAME—Burnside.—Powell, 150; Brown, 154; Brokaw, 134; Barker, 162; Flanagan, 168. Total, 768. Long Island.—Rhodes, 156; Thorn, 141; Egelhoff, 153; Brooks, 161; Hill, 182. Total, 793.

The Owl and Diamond Clubs each won a game from the Mephistos in the Columbia League last night. In the final game the Owls easily defeated the Diamonds. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Diamond—M. Riedel, 147; Dascher, 157; Hartman, 142; Harder, 122; E. Riedel, 159. Total, 727.
Mephisto—Spear, 166; Abrams, 118; H. E. Apple, 155; Vogel, 122; M. Apple, 137. Total, 698.

SECOND GAME.

Owl—H. Belmer, 161; Sauer, 169; Meyer, 119; Kramer, 170; Stearn, 168. Total, 787.
Mephisto—Spear, 147; Werthelmer, 140; H. E. Apple, 131; Vogel, 124; M. Apple, 173. Total, 715.

THIRD GAME.

Owl—H. Bellmer, 154; Sauer, 190; Meyer, 167; Kramer, 155; Stearn, 152. Total, 818.
Diamond—M. Riedel, 140; Doscher, 140; Hartman, 142; Harder, 140; E. Riedel, 103. Total, 665.

Only three games were bowled in the Arcade head-pin tournament last night. The Edison Club was scheduled to compete, but failed to appear. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Defender No. 1—Fienckenstein, 74; Rosenfeld, 01; Hadeler, 64; Goetz, 93; Meier, 98. Total, 420.

SECOND GAME.

Defender No. 2—Muth, 74; Wiedensheim, 85; Osan, 48; Trautmann, 84; Schmerbach, 89. Total, 330.

THIRD GAME.

Defender No. 3—Muller, 73; Andras, 78; Nawhalt, 65; McDowell, 16; Glockner, 91. Total, 323.

Two of the games in the Harlem League at the Palace Alleys last night were closely contested, particularly the first game, between the Audubons and Morningsides, which the former won by three pins. The Morningsides managed to win the second game from the Standards, the teams being almost on even terms until the ninth frame. The Audubons turned out the only nine hundred score of the night in the third game, which they won from the Standards. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Audubon—Maher, 158; Petry, 136; McGuire, 160; Brand, 210; Taylor, 189. Total, 853.
Morningside—Madden, 142; Hymer, 149; Duncan, 201; Eiche, 204; Demmler, 154. Total, 850.

SECOND GAME.

Morningside—Madden, 150; Hymer, 164; Duncan, 191; Eiche, 194; Demmler, 200. Total, 899.
Standard—Olsson, 181; Tobin, 176; Holt, 163; Diederick, 164; Wyman, 158. Total, 852.

THIRD GAME.

Audubon—Maher, 189; Petry, 157; McGuire, 206; Brand, 143; Taylor, 209. Total, 904.
Standard—Olsson, 128; Tobin, 131; Holt, 169; Diederick, 212; Wyman, 192. Total, 832.

The feature of the bowling in the American National tournament at the Germania alleys last night was a score of 994, made by the Spartans in the first game against the Fidelias. The Spartans also won from the Arlingtons. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Spartan—Wingenfeld, 201; Matzen, 187; Westberg, 200; Conlon, 194; Maier, 212. Total, 994.
Fidelia—Wagner, 184; Kibbel, 158; Koster, 160; Foege, 222; Amann, 164. Total, 888.

SECOND GAME.

Fidelia—Wagner, 156; Kibbel, 171; Koster, 159; Foege, 195; Amann, 179. Total, 860.
Arlington—Arps, 148; Rempel, 180; Harloe, 135; E. Maass, 177; Meyer, 169. Total, 809.

THIRD GAME.

Spartan—Wingenfeld, 147; Matzen, 193; Westberg, 187; Conlon, 160; Maier, 189. Total, 876.
Arlington—Arps, 150; Rempel, 190; Harloe, 179; Maass, 163; Meyer, 154. Total, 842.

Tournament Games To-night.

Columbia League—Premier, Audubon, Empire.
American National—Bleecker, Corinthian, Germania.
Harlem League—Colonial, Boulevard, Knickerbocker.
Fire Insurance League—Royal, German-American, Norwich Union.
Bank Clerks' League, at Reid's alleys.
Arlington National—Bleecker, Straggler, Oradell.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Brevoort, Fort Greene, Fulton.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Carroll Park, Williamsburg, South Brooklyn.

AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Kellogg of Chicago Wins Easily from Tobias—De Mun Smith and John A. Hendrick Cross Cues.

W. W. Kellogg, the Chicago expert, won the first game in the second amateur billiard tournament for the championship of Class B at the Manhattan Athletic Club last night. His opponent was Florian Tobias of this city, and the score at the finish, after sixty-eight innings, stood 300 for the Westerner and 195 for Tobias. Neither man played in true form. Kellogg made a few good runs, but the strange surroundings were evidently too great a handicap. Tobias's game was never better than mediocre, and his work throughout was most uneven.

After five minutes' intermission J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis crossed cues with John A. Hendrick, the New Haven cracksjack, thus making both of the opening games duels between the East and West. About 500 spectators watched the contests, which were under the personal supervision of Dr. Ranney, Secretary of the Billiard Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The following ten players are entered in the tourney: J. De Mun Smith, St. Louis; W. W. Kellogg, Chicago; George H. Heyner, Philadelphia; Albert G. Cutler, Boston; Charles Threshie, Boston; John A. Hendrick, New Haven; Dr. A. B. Miller, New York; Dr. Walter G. Douglass, New York; Florian Tobias, New York, and L. A. Servatius, New York.

Of these men the most prominent in the public eye is Servatius, who won the last handicap amateur tournament less than two weeks ago, defeating the best amateurs in the city on even terms, although allowed a handicap.

In the opening game between Kellogg and Tobias the latter won the bank, and, selecting the spot ball, ran ten points. The balls were left in a poor position and the Chicago expert drew a blank. Tobias rolled up eleven in his next inning, and had a lead of twenty-five before the Western crack scored at all. When he did get the ivories together, however, he seemed to hypnotize the balls, and in two innings assumed the lead, which position he never afterward lost. In the eleventh inning he rolled up twenty-two, and ran twenty-eight in the twenty-first inning. At the end of his thirty-first inning Tobias left two balls frozen on the rail and called to have them spotted, after which he ran thirty-one, the highest of the game.

The score:

Kellogg—0 0 0 0 6 21 0 3 1 1 22 10 5 0 1 10 20 4 8 0 28 18 9 7 0 2 1 31 0 2 1 0 9 2 0 1 18 0 14 1 1 0 2 0 0 8 0 1 3 2 0 5 0 2 0 20 14 2 12 1 0 2 4. Total, 300. Average, 4 28-68. Highest runs, 31, 28, 22, 21.

Tobias—10, 11, 4 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 5 4 6 0 0 1 0 10 1 0 2 3 0 3 0 8 0 0 3 16 12 2 1 2 13 3 0 2 0 10 7 2 12 1 1 0 11 1 0 3 2 2 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 6 0 2 10 3 5 5. Total, 195. Average, 2 59-68. Highest runs, 16, 13, 12, 12.

Referee—Wilson P. Foss.

At 12:30 this morning the second game was unfinished. At the end of the fifty-sixth inning Smith of St. Louis had scored 228 points and Hendrick, the New Haven expert, had 201 points.

The games scheduled for to-day are Threshie against Servatius, with P. L. Arnold as referee, in the afternoon; Miller against Cutler and Hendrick against Douglas, with Dr. L. L. Mial referee in the evening.

POGGENBURG DEFEATS MULDAUR.

Slow Playing Marks Second Series of Tournament at Daly's.

Ferdinand Poggenburg defeated Mark H. Muldaur in the second series of the inter-city and inter-club amateur billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy last night.

The tournament is being conducted under the rules of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, adopted on Nov. 3.

Poggenburg, who is a scratch man, had to score 300 points before his opponent made 220, and he found no difficulty in conceding this handicap. The playing was not up to the players' usual standard. Poggenburg, who in the previous tournament made a general average of more than 7, had all he could do to make 5, 5, 59, while Muldaur made but 3, 7, 58.

Both men played well at the start, Muldaur making 11 in his first inning to Poggenburg's 8. In their second effort Muldaur netted 5 and Poggenburg 2. The latter then made his best run of the game, 38. This break was a beautiful exhibition of open table play. He continued his good work in the next inning, and with a run of 10 followed by another of 36 rapidly drew away from his opponent.

The score:

Poggenburg, (300)—8 2 38 0 10 36 1 4 0 5 7 4 0 0 2 0 2 17 1 0 8 2 12 1 3 0 1 1 2 0 7 4 0 19 0 1 10 5 2 1 17 3 0 0 1 7 1 3 0 8 1 3 1 20 2 13. Total, 300; average, 5 5-59; high runs, 38, 36, 20.

Muldaur. (220)—11 5 3 2 0 2 5 4 10 0 1 9 0 0 7 4 3 0 0 1 1 8 8 2 0 2 8 3 1 16 1 1 0 2 3 2 9 0 1 0 2 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 1 9 1 0 1 3 1 2 5 4 10 0 1 9 0 0 7 4 0 0 9 1 1 0 3 0 1 6 1 9 0 0. Total, 181; average, 3 7-58; high runs, 11, 10, 16.

Referee, Edward McLaughlin.

Two games will be played to-day. Stark and Arnold will play in the afternoon and Keeney and Townsend in the evening.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Niagara Chair Company of Lockport; capital $20,000. Directors—Charles W. Carl, W. W. O'Keefe, and E. L. Carl, Lockport.

Empire State Cycle Company of Addison; capital, $20,000. Directors—William H. Ives, C. A. Brewster, and J. S. Harrison, Addison.

Hoyt Folding Chair Company of Syracuse; capital $50,000. Directors—Austin K. Hoyt, F. A. Summerville, and W. H. Plumb, Syracuse.

Riggs Restaurant Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Leon C. Riggs, W. W. Riggs, and J. E. Riggs, New York City.

Hurley Typesetting Company of New York City; capital, $3,000. Directors—Charles L. Hurley, Pierce P. Hurley, and C. E. Osborn, Brooklyn.

Liberty Summer Neckwear Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph Neurgass, Mather Schoenfeld, and Moritz Lazarus, New York City.

Pohl & Lerch of New York City, to manufacture portieres, lace and other curtains; capital $5,000. Directors—Henry J. Pohl, C. R. Lerch, and H. J. Lerch, Brooklyn.

Glens Falls Providing Company of Glens Falls; to deal in ice, coal, and produce; capital $10,000. Directors—Albert C. Johnson, H. B. Johnson, Fred. T. Russell, Louis Armstrong, and A. S. Rugge, Glens Falls.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The United Water, Gas and Electric Company; capital $500,000; to manufacture and furnish gas, electric light, heat, and power, to construct reservoirs and furnish water, and to construct railways and tramways operated by any kind of power. The incorporators are P. B. Shaw, Henry Metzger, and Godfrey Hoff, all of Williamsport, Penn., and L. M. Garrison, Jersey City.

The New York Automatic Buffet Lunch Company; capital $100,000; to manufacture an automatic buffet lunch cabinet and to conduct a hotel and lunch business.

The New York Condensed Milk Company filed a certificate reducing its capital stock from $2,000,000 to $2,000. The certificate was signed by the Borden Condensed Milk Company, which was organized some time ago with a capital of $20,000,000, and which owns all but five shares of the New York company.

CITIES COMMITTEE HEAD.

Rural Representative Practically Certain to Have Chairmanship—Mr. Odell on "Hayseeds."

It is regarded as practically certain that the Chairmanship of the Cities Committee in the next Assembly will go to a representative from one of the rural districts. This is the present intention of the Republican State leaders, and unless something happens between now and the time for the convening of the Legislature, in January, the present programme will be carried out. The coming conference between Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Platt, and Chairman Odell may develop a new situation. Mr. Odell makes no secret of the fact that the present plans of the State leaders are subject to change. In former years legislative committees have been made up and changed within a few hours of the assembling of the Legislature.

Chairman Odell went to Washington last night to have a talk with Senator Platt. Before leaving he confirmed the report that the Cities Committee would be headed by some man from up the State.

"Nobody down here wants it," said he, "and there are good reasons for giving it to a man from a rural district. There is nothing in the argument that a rural man should not have the Chairmanship of the Cities Committee because country Assemblymen are prejudiced against cities. I think many countrymen would do better for the cities than a city man. The 'hayseeds,' as all the people living above the Bronx are called, are not prejudiced against New York, and a 'hayseed' Chairman of the Cities Committee would treat New York fairly."

Mr. Odell's remarks were construed by those at headquarters to mean that Merton E. Lewis, who represents one of the Monroe County districts, is out of the race. After the declination of Edward H. Fallows of this city to take the place it was generally thought that the prize would go to Mr. Lewis. It is now thought that the Chairmanship of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment will go to Mr. Lewis. Reports say that Gov. Roosevelt regards Mr. Lewis as an expert in tax matters and will urge his selection for the place, as much important tax legislation is expected at Albany during the coming session.

Nothing could induce Chairman Odell to say who would be named as Chairman of the Cities Committee. Among the names heard in connection with the place were those of Assemblyman Costello of Oswego, Assemblyman Greenwood of Wayne, Assemblyman Witter of

ELECTION IN PUERTO RICO

Voting Has Been Going On for Weeks and Is Not Yet Ended.

TWO PARTIES IN THE RACE

Fight Between the Federals and Republicans Is So Far an Even One —Suffrage Is Restricted.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 29.—Local interest in Puerto Rico is just now centred on the elections. The two parties, the Republicans and Federals, are striving for supremacy. The fight is an even one, and it will be a case of the best winning. The result will go a great way toward determining how soon Puerto Rico will be given civil government. Elections are to be held in sixty-nine towns.

At the present writing nine towns have had their elections, dating from Oct. 28. The Federals were victorious in five of these. At this rate the Puerto Rican elections will be continued two months more. Up to date, elections have been held in but one town at a time. The votes have been cast and the election decided before the proceedings were taken up in the next town. As a consequence, considerable time has been lost, and it is not at all unlikely that orders will shortly be issued allowing the elections to be held in several towns at the same time.

They are all municipal elections, and are for the purpose of choosing the following officers in the various towns: One Alcalde, or Mayor; one Municipal Judge, one Suplente, or Vice Judge; five School Trustees, and the members of the Town Council.

All elections are held under the general direction of army officers designated by Gen. Davis. One each of such officers presides at each election. It is the duty of the army officer in charge to call the contending parties in convention to nominate their candidates. The parties are requested to select the names of two persons and alternates whom they desire to represent them on the Registration Board, and also to name a person and alternate for each voting place in the municipality. The officer in charge designates one voting place for each 200 legally registered voters. In the event of the parties failing to make nominations, the officer selects the candidates from those who compose the first two-thirds of those qualified to hold office.

Those eligible for office are limited to the taxpayers, who are included in the first two-thirds of the total number of taxpayers who are qualified to vote, in the order of the amount of taxes paid. Any taxpayer whose name falls within the one-third remaining and who pays taxes in an amount equal to the smallest paid by any person in the two-thirds class, is eligible to hold public office. Members of the liberal professions are also eligible, namely: Lawyers, physicians, pharmacists, surgeons, dentists, professors of schools, priests and ministers, civil and electrical engineers, and those having a degree in the arts or sciences.

An elector, to vote, must possess the following qualifications: He must be a bona fide male resident of the municipality over twenty-one years of age on date of election; must be a taxpayer of record in the municipality in which he votes at the date of the order, or he must be able to read and write. Persons who pay insular or municipal taxes of any kind in their own right or name, or in the name of their lawful wife or minor child, or the members of a firm, corporation, or copartnership, paying taxes, and the heirs of an estate that pays taxes, are deemed taxpayers under the meaning of this clause. But administrators, guardians, trustees, agents, or other persons who pay taxes for others than themselves or their lawful family are not taxpayers within its meaning through such payment.

Further than this the voter must have resided in Puerto Rico for two years next preceding the date of his registration, and for the last six months of the two years within the municipality where the election is held. Provided, that any bona-fide resident who has been absent from Puerto Rico during any part of the period of two years, and who has not acquired citizenship elsewhere, shall be considered as a resident within the meaning of the order.

Citizens or subjects of foreign countries possessing the foregoing qualifications will be permitted to vote at municipal elections, provided they have resided in Puerto Rico for five years next preceding the date of election, and for the last six months of said period within the municipality where the election is held; and provided, further, that they shall have made renunciation under oath of their foreign nationality, said oath being administered by the Municipal Judge, or an army officer, and said renunciation to be accompanied by a declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States.

Printed blank forms for this purpose will be prepared and furnished free of charge to Municipal Judges by the Civil Secretary. The declaration will be executed in duplicate, one copy forwarded by the Municipal Judge or army officer to the Civil Secretary for file, and the other will be retained by the person making the oath. Municipal Judges are authorized to collect a fee of 25 cents, American currency, for the performance of this duty.

No person who has been convicted of a felony within five years next preceding the day of election is eligible to office.

Boards of Supervisors, one board for each polling place, to superintend the balloting, and consisting of one army officer, as President, and one member each of the political parties whose candidates' names are on the official ballots, are appointed by the officer in charge. Each civilian member of these boards is required to take oath to the faithful discharge of his duties. The army officer has no vote except to determine a tie. The Australian ballot system is to be used.

The persons elected are to hold office until Nov. 1, 1900, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

The Federal Party, which is composed of the island's better element, is the outgrowth of the old Liberal Party which was organized in 1887. The Federals claim that it was through their influence that autonomy was granted to Puerto Rico by Spain in 1897. They have enrolled in their ranks the majority of the merchants, land holders, plantation owners, and the higher educated broad-minded element of the island. party demands a civil government for erto Rico, with Luis Munoz Rivera, their leader, as Governor, and with "Puertorriquenos" at the head of all the departments. The military must be done away with entirely.

The Republican Party is a later organization. Although it has been in existence only five months, it has accomplished wonders in publishing the merits of Senator Hanna, under the able management of Dr. Basbosa, who is considered to be one of the best native physicians on the island. The Republicans are composed mostly of the laboring class, and, consequently, the colored element predominates. At the same time, many of the most influential business men are among its members. The Republican Party endeavors to stand by the Administration, and by so doing hopes to further its cause.

The platforms of the two parties, which have been published, seem to differ only in minor detail, so it would seem that the elections simply decide personal political differences.

The Federal Party in its platform applauds the fact of annexation to the United States and advocates an absolute identity with the United States in laws and form of government. It demands to become an integral part of the United States, with Territorial representation in Congress, for the present, and full and unrestricted State representation in the future.

The platform urges the right of franchise for all citizens and absolute free trade between the island and the United States; the establishment of schools and universities for the education of both men and women; a revision of the judicial system, and the establishment of trial by jury. In conclusion it states:

"The Federal Party affirms its faith in the tradition and character of the American people, and it trusts to it, as well as to the efforts of the people of this Island, for making of Puerto Rico an emporium of wealth and culture, over which may forever wave the Stars and Stripes."

The preamble of the platform of the Republican Party indorses and commends "the able, patriotic, and true American spirit manifested by William McKinley, President of the United States in releasing us from the misrule of Spain," and expresses the hope of a speedy settlement of National affairs. This party also takes pride in the fact of annexation, pledges itself to conform to the laws of the United States, and asks for an opportunity to demonstrate its fitness to govern itself.

The platform asks for free suffrage, declares the devotion of the party to liberty of speech and press and opposes any union of Church and State. It is hostile to the introduction of foreign contract labor, but favors the establishment of free, non-sectarian schools in which the English language shall be taught. It asks for a revision of the laws of taxation and for a judiciary like that of the United States.

The elections already held have passed off with comparative quiet. One or two riots have occurred, and, in one case, revolvers were drawn and a man was shot.

A general order has recently been issued prohibiting all riotous demonstrations. It is also announced that blasphemous abuse will not be tolerated. It has been the custom of the people to parade the streets in disorderly crowds, crying, "Down with the Federals!" "Death to the Republicans!" and using vile names in referring to party leaders. It is the intention of the commanding General to put a stop to all such proceedings.

Puerto Rican Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The War Department made public to-day a statement of exports and imports at the five principal ports of Puerto Rico for the months of May, June, and July, 1899. The report shows a slight balance of trade in favor of these ports of $347,882. The total of imports into the ports named for the three months is $2,572,618. The exports during the same period were $2,920,500. There was exported to the United States during the three months, $871,671 worth of merchandise, and there was imported from the United States $973,545 worth.

Alcalde Murdered in Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 4.—Word reached this city to-day to the effect that the Alcalde of Arecibo was assassinated yesterday afternoon. He was a Federalist, and was elected last week. No details are at hand, but the killing is supposed to have been done by a native policeman.

CUBAN CENSUS COMPLETED.

Gen. Sanger Will Now Begin Taking a Census of Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Gen. Sanger has made the announcement that the Cuban census is completed. He is at present at Matanzas, and the news of the end of the work is contained in a cablegram from that place received by Secretary Root. The dispatch shows that the census was finished Nov. 30, the exact date fixed by the original order from Secretary Root.

Gen. Sanger's next work is a census of Puerto Rico. Meanwhile the tabulation of the Cuban enumerators' returns will be undertaken at once in this city. The returns will be completely counted before April 11 next, the date of expiration of the year allowed by the treaty of peace for the determination of the status of the Spanish residents of Cuba.

Americans Buy Cuban Iron Land.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—The Cuban Steel Ore Company of this city announces that it has purchased 2,000 acres of iron ore land at the eastern end of Cuba. The output is to be shipped direct to this city for distribution among furnaces throughout Pennsylvania. The land purchased is in Guama, five or six miles inland from Chiriviri, from which point the shipments will be made. The quality of the ore is said to be the richest in Cuba. Capitalists are now engaged in the work of building a railroad from the new mines at Guama to Chiriviri, and the work is nearly completed. The mines will be in active operation next Spring.

N. Y. U. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

At the Annual Meeting Its President Assumes Its Deficit.

New York University will not hold an indoor athletic meeting this year, as the students have decided that they will do all in their power to support the intercollegiate gymnastic contest, to be held under the auspices of the newly organized Intercollegiate Gymnastic Union.

The New York University Athletic Association yesterday afternoon held its annual meeting at University Heights. Commodore David Banks, the President, presided. Several hundred graduate and student members were present. The Treasurer reported that the association had expended nearly $1,600 and there was still a deficit. Commodore Banks announced through the First Vice President that he would make up this deficit so that the association could start the year free from debt.

The officers for the current year are: President—Commodore David Banks; First Vice President—C. A. Taylor, 1901; Second Vice President—M. C. Allaben, 1900; Corresponding Secretary—H. B. Fernold, 1901; Recording Secretary—F. Halford, 1902; Treasurer—Prof R. W. Hall; Member at Large to the Executive Committee—L. G. Blunt, 1902; Alumni Advisory Committee—W. A. Wheelock, from the Council; Prof. T. W. Edmondson, from the Faculty, and Messrs. Gibson, '54; Kingsley, '83, and Greanelle, '90, of the Alumni Association.

LONG PRAISES NAVAL CADETS.

He Says the Football Team Made a Gallant, If Unsuccessful, Fight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary Long's opinion of the football game between the Annapolis and West Point Cadets at Philadelphia last Saturday is embodied in a personal letter which he to-day addressed to Rear Admiral F. V. McNair, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, in which he said:

"I hope you will say for me to the football team that while they did not win, they made a gallant fight, and that it was especially gratifying to the department; that certainly so far as my observation went and so far as I have heard from others, nothing could have been manlier or handsomer or in better spirit than the way which the two teams made their fight, and that the absence of any brutal, unbecoming or ungentlemanly conduct was especially noteworthy.

"Tell them that the department does not forget that they are just as brave, just as manly and as faithful to their duty and have given just the same assurance that in whatever emergency they are placed they will do everything in their power as if they had won the game on Saturday."

Racing Results at Tanfaran.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; purse. Advance Guard, 103 pounds, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1 won; Diomed, 100, (Johnson,) 4 to 1, second; My Gypsy, 100, (J. Ranch,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:27¼. The Echo and Burdock also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Lothian, 94 pounds, (Henry,) 2½ to 1, won; Silver Top, 97, (Whitaker,) 8 to 5, second; Castake, 101, (T. Walsh,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:47½. Ostler Joe, Snips, Alicia, Personne, and Owyhee also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Mocorito, 107 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, won; Loving Cup, 110, (J. Weber,) 9 to 1, second; Alaska, 107, (Conley,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Sunbeam, Perdita, Alfamada, Tullamoore, Formella, and Mamie G. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; handicap. Opponent, 98 pounds, (Devin,) 7 to 1, won; Dr. Nembula, 107, (Thorpe,) 8 to 1, second; Morinel, 107, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:53¾. Malay, Zoroaster, Ringmaster, Dare II., and Stuttgart also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth, hurdle; handicap. Duke of York II., 140 pounds, (Casey,) 4 to 1, won; Granger, 155, (Glover,) 3 to 1, second; Major S., 135, (Ruiliere, 5 to 1, third. Time—2:06½. Dr. F. Monita, Rossmore, Fiji, Una Colorado, and Ponge also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; purse. G. B. Morris, 104 pounds, (Vittatoe,) even, won; Terapo, 107, (Conley,) 7 to 1, second; Fleming, 104, (J. Woods,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Schilly, Lena, Inverary II., and Hohenlohe also ran.

Athletic Allies and Cycling.

Rumors of impending troubles among the League of American Wheelmen, the Amateur Athletic Union, and the Military Athletic League over the complicated cycling racing situation having been circulated of late, a conference was held yesterday in this city between representatives of the three organizations. After the meeting the delegates announced there was no chance for a severance of the alliances which exist between the different organizations at present. Each organization will respect the rulings and decisions of the other upon any points at issue.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—United States Supreme Court:

51—The Addyston Pipe and Steel Company et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth District. Decree modified and affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee. Opinion by Mr. Justice Peckham.

76—Joseph Bradfield, appellant, vs. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Peckham.

42—The New England Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Robert T. Conroy, administrator, &c.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. First question answered in the affirmative and the second in the negative. Opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras. Dissenting, Mr. Justice Harlan.

67—John F. Maloney, appellant, vs. O. H. Adsit.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska. Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras.

322—Anthony F. Seeberger et al., plaintiffs, vs. Leander J. McCormick.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras.

47.—Charles E. Bolles, plaintiff in error vs. the Outing Company (Limited.)—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Judgment affirmed with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brown. (Mr. Justice White concurs in the result.)

19—May Hays, appellant, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brown.

65—The City of New Orleans et al., appellants, vs. Mary G. T. Stempel et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Decree reversed with costs and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court for further proceedings. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer. Dissenting: Mr. Justice Harlan and Mr. Justice White.

84—Gertrude C. Niles, appellant, vs. The Cedar Point Club.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Decree affirmed with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer.

68—The Arkansas Building and Loan Association, (perpetual,) appellant, vs. J. W. Madden, Secretary of State; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas.—Decree modified to a dismissal without prejudice and, as so modified, affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the Court:

172—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. John G. Warner.—Mandate stayed until the further order of the court.

446—Elmer E. Pipe et al., petitioners, vs. Martha E. Hoopes, executrix, &c., et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

12—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Nellie Phinney, executrix, &c.—Assigned for argument on Monday Jan. 8 next, after the cases already set down for that day.

192—The Steamship Benito Estenger, &c., appellant, vs. The United States, and 248—The United States, appellant, vs. Kleinwork Sons & Co., claimants, &c.—Advanced and assigned for argument on Monday, Jan. 8 next, after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the United States.

435—Charles L. Benedict, appellant, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

458—George T. Murdock, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. John G. Ward, United States Collector, &c., and

459—George D. Sherman, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Advanced and assigned for argument with No. 225, as one case, on motion of Charles E. Patterson, for the plaintiffs in errors.

439—The Adirondack Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of New York.—Motion to advance submitted by Edward Winslow Paige for the defendants in error.

357—Mark K. Lowry et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Silver City Gold and Silver Mining Company.—Motion to dismiss submitted by C. S. Varian and F. S. Richards in support of motion and by Arthur Brown, H. P. Henderson, and O. W. Powers in opposition thereto.

426—James D. Patton, plaintiff in error, vs. J. D. Brady, collector.—Advanced under rule 32 to be submitted on briefs to be filed on or before Feb. 1 next, on motion of William L. Royall for the plaintiff in error.

465—The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Ouray, petitioners, vs. Robert C. Geer.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, from the Eighth Circuit, submitted by Lyman I. Henry and Thomas C. Brown for the petitioner and by Albert E. Pattison for the respondent.

138—A. J. Daggs et al., appellants, vs. The Phoenix National Bank.—Suggestion of diminution of the record and motion for a writ of certiorari submitted by A. J. Daggs for the appellants, in support of motion, and by A. L. Rayne and Alexander Britton for the appellee in opposition thereto.

436—United States Rubber Company et al., petitioners, vs. the American Oak Leather Company et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by H. S. Robbins, E. S. Isham, and George A. Follansbee for the petitioners, and by Jacob Newman, Frederick A. Smith, and H. D. Tenny for the respondents.

150—Henry T. Whitcomb et al., receivers, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. John A. Smithson.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by John A. Lovely in support of motions and by Howard Morris in opposition thereto.

112—Patrick Cahill et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. C. H. Benson et al.—In error to the Court of Civil Appeals of the Fifth Supreme Judicial District of the State of Texas. Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for plaintiff in error.

358—John A. Post et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Southern Railway Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee. Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for plaintiff in error.

927—Peter C. High et al, appellants, vs. F. E. Cayne, as Collector, &c. et al, and 387—Eben J. Knowlton et al, executors, &c., plaintiffs in error vs. Frank R. Moore, United States Collector, &c., and 451—The Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, executor, &c., plaintiff in error vs. Penrose A. McClain, and 458—George T. Murdoch, executor, &c., plaintiff in error vs. John G. Ward, United States Collector, &c., and 459—George D. Sherman, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Six hours allowed the counsel for appellants and plaintiffs in error in the argument of these cases, on motion of John G. Carlisle for the appellants and plaintiffs in error.

384—Charles L. Maxwell, plaintiff in error, vs. George N. Dow, Warden, &c.—Argued by J. W. N. White Cotten for plaintiff in error, and by A. C. Bishop for the defendant in error.

393—Henry Bollu, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Nebraska.—Argument commenced by Joel W. West for the plaintiff in error, and continued by C. J. Smyth for the defendant in error.

Day call for Tuesday, Dec. 5: 393, 225 and 387, 451, 458 and 459, 59, 4, 70, 36, 73 and 74, 79, 21 and 52.

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ. —Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

75—King vs. SS. Strabo.
78—United States vs. Freel.
79—Sun Printing & Pub. Co. vs. Schenck.
80—Hills Bros. vs. United States.
81—Neale vs. Steamtug Nathan Hale.
82—United States vs. Richard.
1—Bannerman vs. Sanford.
3—Florida Central RR. vs. Am. Surety Co.
91—Consolidated Fastner Co. vs. Hays.
92—Consolidated Fastner Co. vs. Bradt.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

134—Williams vs. Leland.
136—Whelen vs. Man. Ry
138—Fairbanks vs. Met. St. Ry.
9—Lanier vs. Rowell.
68—Sansol vs. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
114—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
113—Anderson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. RR.
121—Burke vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. RR.
187—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
5—Brinkena vs. Hamburg-Am. Co.
22—Watts, receiver, vs. White Bros.
23—Citizens' Bank of Reading vs. Whitman.
24—Dick vs. Janeway.
25—Tribune Ass'n vs. Batterson.
27—Schenck vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Co. (No. 2.)
33—Kunkle vs. Dry Goods Chronicle.
67—Odell vs. Ernesty.
69—Norton vs. Whitman.
72—Maas vs. Hoffstadt.
73—Gazzam vs. Simpson.
75—Prunier vs. Ash.
82—Schiffer vs. Trus. Columbia College.
84—Maaso vs. Met. St. Ry.
85—Huber vs. Met. St. Ry.
100—Anglo-Am. L. Co. vs. Hotchkiss.
111—Atkinson vs. Whitman.
116—Redmond vs. Scott.
117—Barrett vs. Rowell.
118—Brickhead vs. Weeks.
132—Canada Bank vs. Waydell.
140—Slaughter vs. La Compagne Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques. Kennedy vs. Ryan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 06, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motions in bankruptcy.

In re N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
In re Sarah Cohn.
In re Lazarus Freund.
In re Ernest Freise, Jr.
In re Alex. Blumberg.
In re H. Lockwood & Co.
In re R. A. Osborn.
In re Michael O'Connell.
In re Joseph M. Tobias.
In re Charles N. Constant.
In re Engert, Connor & Co.
In re Town & Ettlinger.
In re Geo. Heymann.
In re Blaufein & Dietz.
In re Joseph Koranskey.
Admiralty calendar called at 11 A. M.

207—Bliven vs. S. S. Florence.
208—M. & C. Dredging Co. vs. City of N. Y.
215—Milliken vs. Scows Arizona and Boaz.
217—Cleveland Steel Canal Boat Co. vs. Ferryboat Republic.
120—Dearberg vs. S. S. Friesland.
182—Int. Nav. Co. vs. B. & F. Marine Ins. Co.
183—Int. Nav. Co. vs. Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.
198—Goddard vs. Ship Comet.
132—McWilliams vs. Scow No. 6.
114—Starin vs. Schooner Wm. Voorhees.
175—Suteliffe vs. Seligman.
181—Clyde vs. Kramer & Co.
203—Leach vs. S. S. Florence.
178—Brown & Fleming vs. Cornell Steamboat Co.
206—Hunstorf vs. Tug Chas. Runyon.
199—Central RR. of N. J. vs. Tug N. B.
127—Nautilus S. S. Co. vs. Forbes.
204—N. J. Dry Dock, &c., Co. vs. Morse Iron Works.
213—Beadle vs. Tug Ashbourne.
214—Cowen vs. —N. Y. Sugar Ref. Co.
219—So. Shields S. S. Co. vs. Forbes.
205—Hughes vs. Tug Municipal.
177—McConnell vs. Marine Ins. Co.
176—Tucker vs. Gallagher.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 127, 142, 2, 113, 951, 163, 76, 141.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

3—People, &c., vs. Hallen.
13—O'Hara vs. City of New York.
14—Webb vs. Mayor &c.
20—Troescher vs. Cosgrove.
21—Brown vs. Todd.
22—Gleason vs. Young.
23—Haines vs. Keahon.
24—Stowasser vs. Sherman Outfitting Co.
26—Griffen vs. Manice.
28—Booth vs. Newton.
29—Central Trust Co. vs. West Imp. Co.
30—Bradley vs. Seaboard Nat. Bank.
31—Hollis vs. Drescher.
32—Schroeck vs. Reiss.
33—McDonald vs. Met. St. Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Rieger vs. Dunn.
2—Matter of Hull.
3—Reeder vs. Lockwood
4—Hill vs. Met. St. Ry.
5—Danzig vs. Wood.
6—Foley vs. Foley.
7—Palmer vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
8—Jewett vs. U. S. of Mexico.
9—Levine vs. Am. Woolen Co.
10—Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal.
11—McClure vs. Trask.
12—Meyer vs. Meyer.
13—Breen vs. Hallahan.
14—Buckley vs. Seitz.
15—Caldwell vs. Caldwell.
16—Kennelly vs. Kennelly.
17—Avery vs. Browning.
18—Matter of E. 149th St.
19—Clinch vs. Henck.
20—Flaherty vs. McWilliams.
21—Levy vs. Levy.
22—Little vs. Lee.
23—Tully vs. Caldwell.
24—Smith vs. Secor.
25—In re Pollack.
26—Jeffries vs. Huber.
27—Ellin vs. Fitzgerald.
28—Stahl vs. Geldenberg.
29—In re Jardine.
30—Smith vs. Smith.
31—Mackintosh vs. Mackintosh.
32—In re Liebemoth Von Ann & Co.
33—People, &c., vs. Abingdon Sq. Sav. Bk.
34—Young vs. Lindblom.
35—McCloud vs. Meehan.
36—Fawis vs. Union Ry.
37—Amese vs. Hudnut's Pharmacy.
38—Werned vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
39—Loeb vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
40—Clark vs. Hall.
41—Brooks vs. Weller.
42—John Church Co. vs. McCready.
43—Bollar vs. Schoenwitt
44—Kissam vs. Corbit.
45—In re John Stephenson Co.
46—Cohen vs. Krotosky.
47—Milner vs. Bache.
48—Eggers vs. Kohler.
49—Kennedy vs. Kennedy.
50—Borck vs. Vaubel.
51—Collins vs. Collins.
52—Sandler vs. Diamond
53—Schnugg vs. Naarden
54—Hahn vs. Mayor, &c.
55—Dowling vs. same.
56—Duffy vs. same.
57—Warren vs. Weir.
58—Schuck vs. Rogers.
59—Lipulsky vs. Fishel.
60—People, &c., vs. Strauss.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—In re E. 149th St.
2—Fox vs. Fox.
3—Same vs. same.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Marx vs. Degener. Demurrer.
6—Same vs. same.
7—Same vs. same.
8—Same vs. same.
9—Same vs. same.
10—Same vs. same.
11—Same vs. same.
12—Same vs. same.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Same vs. same.
15—Same vs. same.
16—Same vs. same.
17—Same vs. same.
18—Same vs. same.
19—Same vs. same.
20—Same vs. same.
21—Same vs. same.
22—Same vs. same.
23—Same vs. same.
24—Same vs. same.
25—Same vs. same.
26—Same vs. same.
27—Same vs. same.
28—Same vs. same.
29—Same vs. same.
30—Same vs. same.
31—Same vs. same.
32—Same vs. same.
33—Same vs. same.
34—Same vs. same.
35—Same vs. same.
36—Same vs. same.
37—Same vs. same.
38—Wm. Murphy.
39—Charles E. Loew.
40—Salome Loew.
41—Moses Toch.
42—Frank W. Walthers.
43—Bridget McGrath.
44—Louis Feldman.
45—Anthony Gorman.
46—John Murphy.
47—Carl A. A. Zarwell.
48—Ephraim D. Brown.
49—Bernard A. Zarwell.
50—Thomas J. Holahan.
51—Bernard Walther.
52—Isidore Mondscheim.
53—Cornelius L. Everitt.
54—Eliza J. Bedell.
55—Bridget McGrath.
56—Cornelius L. Everitt.
57—James Johnston.
58—David Seaman.
59—Denis Ryan.
60—Annie C. Bettner.
61—James A. Ruthven.
62—Fronk W. Jordan.
63—Chas. J. Fagon.
64—Margaret N. Trilocohé.
65—John E. Kaughran.
66—Sophia Schnakenberg.
67—John E. Kaughran.
68—Liebman Spier.
69—Israel Lindner.
70—James H. Clark.
71—Wm. Hustace.
72—James McDonald.
73—Wm. Hurry.
74—Peter McCabe.
75—Wm. H. Roach.
76—Harry C. Van Zandt.
77—Schuyler Valentine. Issues of fact.
349—Joseph Richardson.
352—John Gerlach.
353—Juliette Cicot.
1489—Abram C. Hull. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Louis Bock.
Margaret E. Ryan.
Max Wurmser.
Louise Bloch.
Agnes Luppold.
John M. Harned.
Henry Wessels.
Samuel Hook.
Effingham Maynard. At 11 A. M.
Matilda French.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House—Varnum, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1501—Contested will of Abby G. Solomon.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1629—Kugelman vs. Alexander.
3540—Berrick vs. Sturm.
1596—Lourleppe vs. Met. St. Ry.
1661—Lischer vs. Albert.
1149—Manda vs. Elliott.
1509—Shanahan vs. Walker.
3494—Edelson vs. Met. St. Ry.
2905—Weiskopf vs. Erlanger.
2906—Pearl vs. same.
818—Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co. vs. Sanders.
1631—Anderson vs. Met. St. Ry.
1164—Crockett vs. Dempsey.
3286—Raphael vs. Thalmesinger.
1341—Lee vs. 3d Av. RR.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1883—Braun vs. Webb.
902—Brauth vs. Lord.
1800—Cohen vs. Met. St. Ry.
1801—Rosenthal vs. same.
1847—Hall vs. N. Y. & T. Co.
1802—Ganz vs. Fellerman.
1864—Peace vs. Pell.
1826—Westinghaus, Church, Kerr Co. vs. O'Connor.
1829—A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Co. vs. Getz.
1832—Cahnmann vs. Met. St. Ry.
1835½—McGloin vs. Kane.
1183—Rubel vs. Smith Dairy Farm Co.
1823—Wheatley vs. Met. St. Ry.
1824—Frawley vs. same.
1848—Leonhardt vs. Neuhaus.
1474—Cassidy vs. Spingarn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1725—Loughlin vs. Met. St. Ry.
1726—Gallauer vs. Hoffman.
1745—Doyle vs. Met. St. Ry.
1748—McGregor vs. Well.
1750—Glynn vs. Met. St. Ry.
1752—Thompson vs. Elec. Exhibition Co.
1757—Markowitz vs. Met. St. Ry.
1759—Del Rosso vs. Met. St. Ry.
1766—Crosse vs. same.
1771—Wyckoff vs. Fangel.
151—Nolan vs. Baird.
1772—Hampton & Branchville R. R. & Lumber Co. vs. Siger
450—Schnurr vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1681—Lenowitz vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
1579—Rosenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1719—Lawrence vs. Met. St. Ry.
1717—Darling vs. Met. St. Ry.
1718—Flint vs. same. same.
1585—Thompson vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1760—Epstein vs. Met. St. Ry.
1830—Carrier vs. Heimerle.
1372—Geoghegan vs. Schneider.
1639—Antonsky vs. Met. St. Ry.
1755—Sperling vs. Siegman.
1761—Hipkins vs. Met. St. Ry.
1655—Lynch vs. same.
1672—Van Deyn vs. Blumenberg.
1674—Sosensky vs. Shoshansky.
1675—Goldstein vs. De Moyne.
1703—Young vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3150—Dois vs. Foth.
3600—Hartig Standard Gas Engine Co. vs. Brenach.
2299—Hearn vs. Myborg.
3634—Schultz vs. Vanderborn.
3758—Ludwig vs. Schuldiner.
3426—Nason Mfg. Co. vs. Greater New York Amusement Co.
3708½—Vanderbeck vs. Hummel.
3671—Murphy vs. Fishman.
3604—Harrison Bros. Co. vs. Duncan.
3627—Douglass vs. Jackson.
3184—Clapp vs. Int. Registry Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1910.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—James Murray.
2—John Clark, alias John Williams.
3—Thomas Carland.
4—Caroline Boetschen.
5—Max Miller, alias Max Laudrofsky.
6—Matthew Bird, George Maxted.
7—George Dickerson.
8—John Hughes, John E. Ryan.
9—Angelina Dionosio.
10—John McCaffrey, August Pequignot.
11—Henry Frank.
12—John Flynn, William Kennedy.
13—Harry Donnelly.
14—Mandus Johnson.
15—Andrew S. Quirk.
16—Bernard Schutz, William Lissberger.
17—Max Lissberger. Pleadings.
1—Harry Howe, William Johnson, Max Johnson.
2—Eugene Wilson, John McDonald.
3—Frank Gilfeather, William J. Hall.
4—Meyer Fine, Benjamin Bealleck.
5—John Rose.
6—John Klein.
7—Alexander Gray.
8—Thomas Mattimore.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—November Term Continued.—Goff, O.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorneys Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Collins for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People.

1—Max E. Sturm.
2—John Rodgers.
3—Frederick Cappler.
4—Joseph Tyler.
5—Patrick Cullen, Samuel Samuels.
6—Martin Carroll.
7—William Dietz.
8—Ebenezer Granger.
9—Joseph Keylin.
10—William Davis, alias William Phelan.
11—Charles McCarthy.
12—William Hoffman.
13—James Scanlon.
14—Abraham Prigozin.
15—Joseph Cersoima.
16—Paul Redell.
17—Gaetano Zingore.
18—Frederick Ruthenberg.
19—Frank E. Smith.
20—Edward Owens, Charles Windsor, Kate Klein.
21—Kenneth Haywood.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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FINANCIAL.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company
FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION
FIFTY YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
PRINCIPAL DUE 1944.

Interest payable May 1st and Nov. 1st.

These bonds are the only direct obligation of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company except the 4% Bonds of 1890. They are a first mortgage on important sections of the Company in Missouri and Kansas, and at the rate of only $20,000 per mile, or at a less rate per mile than the 4% Bonds upon the other portions of the line, and while apparently as well secured, are offered at prices which yield 1% more of income. These Bonds are as well secured, it is believed, as the Missouri, Kansas and Eastern 5s of this System, which sell at 103, while these are at a less rate per mile than the direct obligation of the Company.

The condition of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company is believed to be better than ever before. The Company has no floating debt. By reason of heavy expenses in the past, which have brought the road into good physical condition, a favorable rate of operating expenses is expected in the future.

The surplus of the Company for the year ending June 30, 1899, after deducting interest on bonds and rentals and all charges, was $584,683. The gross earnings for the first three months of the current fiscal year show increase, as follows:

1899.	1898.	Increase.
$3,296,023.10	$2,917,234.60	$378,188.50.

These bonds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. **WE OFFER BONDS OF THIS ISSUE SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE AND ADVANCE IN PRICE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.**

H. W. POOR & CO.,
18 WALL STREET.

STEAM RAILROAD EARNINGS, TABULATED. GROSS AND NET WITH INCREASE & DECREASE BY WEEKS, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AND YEARS.
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419 PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
TRUSTEE'S (FINAL) CALL NO. 25.
Maturing January 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight (898) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 REGISTERED BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of $4,490,000, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1034	1628	1883	3778	4541	5324	6875
1035	1629	1884	3779	4542	5325	6876
1036	1630	2024	3798	4543	5368	6877
1037	1631	2100	3804	4544	5369	6878
1143	1632	2136	3805	4545	5371	6906
1219	1633	2137	3806	4546	5372	6907
1220	1634	2138	3808	4547	5373	6908
1221	1718	2139	3826	4548	5374	6915
1252	1724	2140	3827	4549	5375	6933
1253	1744	2141	3828	4551	5376	6934
1301	1745	2148	3829	4552	5377	6936
1344	1746	2240	3859	4553	5378	6937
1345	1747	2241	3831	4704	5379	6938
1346	1748	2242	3832	4555	5380	6939
1347	1749	2243	3837	4556	5382	6948
1355	1750	2244	3838	4557	5383	6951
1409	1751	2303	3876	4558	5384	6981
1483	1752	2922	3882	4559	5385	6982
1486	1753	2324	3905	4560	5386	6991
1487	1754	2495	4037	4561	5387	6992
1488	1755	2535	4067	4562	5388	6998
1489	1756	2536	4085	4563	5389	6999
1490	1757	2859	4090	4564	5391	7163
1491	1758	2860	4091	4565	5406	7164
1492	1759	2872	4107	4566	5407	7165
1493	1760	2873	4112	4567	5416	7166
1494	1761	2874	4113	4568	5417	8609
1495	1762	2875	4114	4569	5448	8618
1496	1763	2876	4115	4570	5449	8619
1497	1764	2877	4116	4571	5450	8724
1498	1765	2878	4117	4572	5464	8725
1499	1766	2879	4118	4573	5488	8729
1500	1767	2880	4119	4574	5505	8965
1501	1768	2881	4120	4615	5513	9815
1502	1769	2882	4121	4617	5518	9923
1503	1770	2883	4122	4621	5519	9924
1504	1771	2884	4123	4632	5534	9925
1505	1772	2885	4124	4633	5538	12227
1506	1773	2886	4125	4634	5539	12229
1507	1774	2887	4126	4647	5540	12234
1508	1775	2888	4127	4719	5541	12235
1509	1776	2889	4128	4720	5542	12365
1510	1777	2890	4129	4728	5583	12394
1511	1778	2891	4130	4805	5614	12407
1512	1779	2892	4131	4806	5615	12408
1513	1780	2893	4132	4807	5635	12409
1514	1781	2895	4133	4808	5651	12410
1515	1782	2896	4134	4809	5670	12411
1516	1783	2897	4135	4810	5671	12412
1517	1784	2898	4136	4811	5687	12413
1518	1785	2899	4157	4812	5688	12414
1519	1786	2900	4138	4813	5689	12415
1520	1787	2901	4139	4814	5747	12416
1521	1788	2902	4140	4815	5749	12417
1522	1789	2903	4141	4816	5761	12418
1523	1790	2904	4142	4817	5762	12419
1524	1791	2905	4143	4818	5907	12423
1525	1792	2906	4144	4819	6204	12424
1526	1793	2907	4145	4820	6215	18062
1527	1794	2908	4146	4821	6218	18064
1528	1795	2909	4147	4822	6280	18080
1530	1796	2910	4148	4823	6281	18081
1531	1797	2911	4149	4824	6282	18082
1532	1798	2912	4150	4825	6292	18095
1535	1799	2913	4151	4905	6315	18096
1563	1800	2914	4152	4927	6316	18099
1564	1801	2915	4153	4928	6408	18174
1565	1802	2916	4154	4935	6441	18208
1566	1803	2917	4155	4938	6465	20463
1567	1819	2918	4156	4939	6466	20464
1568	1820	2919	4157	4940	6470	20495
1569	1825	2920	4158	4941	6472	20496
1570	1826	2921	4159	4942	6474	20502
1571	1827	2922	4160	4964	6479	20503
1572	1828	2923	4161	4965	6574	20509
1573	1829	2924	4162	4990	6575	20510
1574	1830	2925	4163	4991	6576	20517
1575	1831	2926	4164	4992	6577	20518
1576	1832	2927	4165	4993	6620	20519
1577	1833	2928	4166	4994	6621	20520
1578	1834	2929	4218	4995	6626	20521
1579	1835	2930	4219	4996	6627	20532
1580	1836	2931	4240	4997	6628	20534
1581	1837	2953	4260	4998	6629	20535
1582	1838	3000	4261	4999	6668	20536
1583	1839	3001	4322	5010	6669	20537
1584	1840	3002	4436	5029	6678	20538
1585	1841	3003	4442	5030	6707	20539
1586	1842	3004	4443	5031	6708	20540
1587	1843	3005	4446	5032	6710	20541
1588	1844	3006	4447	5033	6711	20683
1589	1845	3038	4448	5034	6712	20684
1590	1846	3046	4449	5035	6713	20859
1591	1847	3059	4450	5036	6723	20870
1592	1848	3060	4451	5037	6724	20871
1593	1849	3098	4452	5048	6725	20872
1594	1850	3099	4453	5049	6759	20873
1595	1851	3100	4454	5050	6774	20874
1596	1852	3106	4455	5051	6775	20881
1597	1853	3107	4456	5074	6781	20882
1598	1854	3108	4457	5078	6782	20883
1599	1855	3109	4458	5114	6783	20884
1600	1856	3110	4459	5127	6784	20900
1601	1857	3111	4460	5150	6799	20901
1602	1858	3112	4461	5151	6800	20902
1603	1859	3113	4462	5152	6802	20903
1604	1860	3114	4463	5183	6803	20904
1605	1861	3115	4464	5184	6804	20905
1606	1862	3116	4465	5190	6805	20906
1607	1863	3117	4487	5242	6806	20907
1609	1864	3306	4521	5250	6809	20908
1610	1865	3392	4522	5251	6810	20909
1611	1866	3397	4525	5252	6816	20914
1612	1867	3398	4526	5253	6817	20915
1613	1868	3500	4527	5267	6825	20917
1614	1869	3575	4528	5298	6826	20918
1615	1870	3579	4529	5299	6827	20919
1616	1871	3590	4530	5300	6834	20936
1617	1872	3591	4531	5301	6835	20937
1618	1873	3593	4532	5502	6836	20939
1619	1874	3616	4533	5303	6840	20941
1620	1875	3617	4534	5304	6841	20942
1621	1876	3680	4535	5305	6842	20943
1622	1877	3681	4536	5306	6843	20944
1623	1878	3685	4537	5312	6844	20945
1624	1879	3735	4538	5313	6845	20946
1625	1880	3776	4539	5320	6871	20947
1626	1881	3777	4540	5321	6872	20948
1627	1882					

All the outstanding bonds (both coupon and registered) issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

The bonds above designated will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and should be assigned to "CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, FOR REDEMPTION."

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1900.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1900, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New York, November 13, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 898 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL, With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT, Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, New York County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following described Debenture Bonds of the **NEW YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY,** LIMITED, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of Nineteen thousand one hundred Pounds (£19,100) Sterling, have been drawn for redemption, in accordance with the conditions of the Sinking Fund contained in the Deed of Trust of the New York Belting and Packing Company, Limited, to the **KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,** Trustee, dated February 9th, 1891:

26	380	663	919	1148	1670	1954
44	381	664	920	1164	1694	1955
47	400	668	930	1167	1712	1965
53	412	673	939	1169	1742	1976
75	420	682	941	1185	1743	1988
98	421	735	943	1187	1751	2036
107	428	736	945	1189	1757	2041
109	475	748	947	1211	1761	2046
117	476	757	951	1239	1763	2047
149	481	761	956	1272	1767	2108
153	482	762	981	1297	1774	2115
154	492	763	982	1308	1775	2116
157	537	785	1038	1313	1776	2132
171	539	787	1039	1332	1779	2136
194	550	814	1059	1353	1793	2145
201	551	831	1060	1356	1794	2146
202	553	833	1067	1385	1796	2147
209	554	835	1087	1448	1804	2185
221	555	853	1092	1455	1805	2203
225	585	854	1112	1463	1811	2234
263	615	856	1117	1485	1827	2243
267	626	857	1133	1536	1869	2214
269	630	858	1134	1543	1878	2248
273	640	863	1138	1548	1921	
276	643	864	1139	1593	1930	
294	644	896	1140	1634	1939	
343	645	898	1145	1663	1942	
374	662	917	1146	1669	1949	

Payment of said Debenture Bonds will be made on and after January 1st, 1900, at the office of Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., at the rate of $533.50 for each Debenture of £100. Interest on the Debentures drawn for redemption will cease on the first day of January, 1900.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., Trustee.
By C. T. BARNEY, President.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6TH, 1899,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of Executors.)
500 shs. Canadian Pacific Ry.
100 shs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
250 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
16 shs. Elizabeth Library Ass'n.
$5,000 Coney Island & B'klyn R. R. 5 p. c. Ctf. of Indebtedness, 1903.
$70,000 International & Great Northern Ry. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$25,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1945. (Regstd.)
$8,000 State of Arkansas 6 p. c. Funded Debt. Bds.
$3,000 City of Elizabeth, N. J., 4 p. c. Adj. Bds., 1922.
400 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
(By order of Dan'l B. Childs & Geo. M. Walgrove, Extrs. of the Estate of Margaret Inglis, dec'd.)
$8,000 Canada Southern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$7,500 Central R. R., N. J., Genl. Mtg. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1987.
$3,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$10,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Sink. Fund Bds., (Iowa Div.), 1919.
$6,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. 7 p. c. Cons. Sink. Fund Bds., 1915.
$8,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pac. R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$7,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$3,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1930.
$4,000 Kings County El. R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1949.
6 shs. Brooklyn Rapid Transit R. R.
$5,000 Michigan Cent. R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1902.
$15,000 Michigan Cent. R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 7 p. c. Convt. Regstd. Bds., 1900.
$4,000 New York Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., (Ctfs. Extd.,) 1905.
$5,000 Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$5,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1909.
$6,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$2,500 West Shore R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Regstd. Bond, 2361.
$10,000 Western Union Telegraph Co. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1938.
(By order of Trustee.)
$2,000 Coney Island & B'klyn R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1903.
(For account of whom it may concern,)
80 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
$15,000 Railroad Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$10,000 Railroad Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1902.
50 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
$6,000 Staten Island Elec. R. R. 1st Mtg. Con. 5 p. c. Bds. November 27, 1899.
$500 Staten Island Elec. R. R. scrip.
215 shs. N. Y. & Staten Island Traction Co. pfd.
$1,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis Ry. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bond, 1913.
5 shs. International Bkg. & Trust Co.
8 shs. Home Insurance Co.
25 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. International Bkg. & Trust Co.
$6,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1945.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
6 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
50 shs. International Bkg. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
9 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
125 shs. The Arizona Copper Smelting Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co. of Yonkers.
$1,000 Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bond, 1932.
100 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. pfd.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
7 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$25,000 United Traction & Elec. Co., Prov. & Paw. St. Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1933.
100 shs. Union Traction & Elec. Co.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
8 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
300 shs. Depew Improvement Co.
2 shs. City Trust Co.
100 shs. United States Trust Co.
50 shs. 12th Ward Bank, (Hypd.)
10 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
10 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Bank of America.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
$1,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st Mtg. Reg. 6 p. c. Bd., 1921.
40 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
35 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$15,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Gen. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$18,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1934.
100 shs. Fourth National Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1899, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
25 shares J. Ottmann Lithographing Co., $100 each.
100 shares American Grocery Co., 2d preferred, $100 each.
100 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
200 shares Brown Segmental Tube Wire Gun Co., $10 each, (Temporary Certificate.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH,	WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER,	S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER,	PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD,	EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER,	GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK,	EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN.	FRANK JAY GOULD.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 71-94 and 95, three of $1,000 each, and No. 106, one of $500.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1st, 1900.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 1, 1899.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the Sinking Fund $144,525.75 of the FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1900, pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFFEIFER 18 Wall St

PRINCIPALS WITH CAPITAL WISHING TO invest in gas, electric light, or water properties, with view of consolidation; no risk in investment. "H. C. W.," Box 142 Times Office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, October 11, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1, 1899, the same to be paid December 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 10, 1899.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, October 11, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.
On December 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Columbus, O., November 24, 1899.
A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1899.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 4, 1899, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, December 13, 1899.
THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
By N. MONSARRAT, President.

The American Thread Company.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with a view to the preparation of the half-yearly dividend on the Five Per Cent. Gold or Sterling Preferred Shares of this Company, payable 2d of January next, either in New York or London, the Transfer Registers will be closed on the 5th of December and will reopen on the 2d of January, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors,
T. M. IVES, Treasurer and Secretary.

Office Ontario Silver Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD ST.,
NEW YORK, December 4, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 217.
A dividend of TEN (10) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New York, on the 20th inst.
Transfer books close on the 11th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
November 27, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after January 1, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1899.
The transfer books will close on December 15, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on January 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New York, Nov. 2, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that an Election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P M.
By order of the Directors,
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 UNION SQUARE.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1899,
at the Banking House, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Automatic Smoke-Preventer Company.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above-named company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 170 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, December 13th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
PAUL HALPIN, Secretary.

East River National Bank,
New York, Dec. 5th, 1899.
An Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 682 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the corporation WM. E. UPTEGROVE & BRO. will be held at the office of the corporation, 465 East 10th St., in the City of New York, on the 18th day of December, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Ctf. No. A20396 for 50 shares Union Pacific Rd. Co. Pfd. stock in the name of Mary Bowditch Forbes. A new certificate will be issued in lieu of such lost or stolen certificate unless on or before the 1st day of Jan., 1900, cause be shown why such certificate should not issue. Miss MARY BOWDITCH FORBES, care J. Murray Forbes, Sears Building, Boston.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BALTIMORE, MD.
Baltimore, Nov. 16th, 1899.
LOST.—Certificate No. 18,392, dated July 7th, 1899, ten shares stock Canton Company of Baltimore; name Alex. C. Nelson. All persons are warned to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued. ALEX. C. NELSON.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY.

New Jersey City Concern to Occupy the Taylor's Hotel Site.

The Continental Trust Company is to be the name of the corporation whose representatives recently bought and demolished Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, and are about to erect an eight-story office building on the site. The company has not yet been organized, but it was announced yesterday that the papers would be filed within a week or two. The capital stock will be $500,000. The shares are to have a par value of $100 each, but the shareholders will pay in $200 for each share, the excess to form a surplus fund.

Among the men interested are George W. and James C. Young, Allan L. McDermott, Robert S. Ross, and Warren Hardenbergh. The last named, who is now cashier of the Hudson County National Bank, will be President of the new company. Mr. Ross, who is cashier of the Third National Bank, will retire from that position to become Vice-President of the concern.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Edward F. Sharp has been appointed sole Chicago agent of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Charles H. Philbrook has been appointed special agent of the United Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore for New England.

Several foreign fire insurance companies have recently negotiated the purchase of City of Havana bonds for the purpose of entering Cuba within the next few months.

The Netherlands Fire Iusurance Company of The Hague has decided to establish a Pacific Coast department under the management of William Macdonald, Pacific Coast manager of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company of England.

The Northern Central Life Insurance Company of Toledo, Ohio, which has been operating as a stipulated premium company, has applied to the Insurance

also was light. Union Loop 5s sold at 110½. Metropolitan Elevated preferred was in demand at 81½ and the certificates at 29¼. The bonds brought 96@95¾, closing at 95⅞.

Sales.

		High.	Low.	Close.
3,276	Linseed	15	13⅜	13¾
6,140	Linseed pf.	60½	56⅞	57
10	Radiator	50	50	50
15	Radiator pf.	90	90	90
200	Strawboard	105	105	105
815	Tin Plate	32	32	32
625	Union Traction	33½	33	33
375	Union Traction pf.	83	32	32
160	Union Traction pf.	83½	81½	82
50	Lake St. L.	128	127½	127½
680	Met. L. pf.	16¾	16¾	16¾
10	Met. L. ctfs.	81½	81½	81½
885	National Biscuit	29¼	29¼	29¼
135	National Biscuit pf.	41⅝	40½	40⅝
300	National Steel	94⅞	94¼	94¼
10	North Chicago	47	47	47
60	South Side	237	237	237
50	Street's Stable Car	104¾	104½	104½
3	West Chicago	22½	22½	22½
		117½	117	117

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
$34,000	Met. Elev. gold 4s	96	95⅜	95⅞
11,000	Union Loop 5s	110¼	110½	110⅜
15,000	Inter. Pack. deb. 6s	55	55	55

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Pennsylvania Steel shares again furnished the feature in the market to-day. There was more good buying, and in consequence an advance in the common to 90 and in the preferred to 99. Marsden also was strong. American Asphalt moved in unison with Marsden, and Electric of America was not far behind. The steel stocks were neglected and heavy. Fairmount Park Transportation declined 2 points to 21½. Gregor Manufacturing was in good demand at 40½. In the afternoon the market yielded in sympathy with New York. United Gas declining 1⅜. Electric Storage 2, and the others fractionally.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¾	22	Phila. Trac.	96¼	96½
Choctaw	36	37	Union Trac.	41	41¼
El. C. of A. 14 s			Un. G. & E.	160	161
Lehigh Va.	26½	26¾	Welsbach L.	47	48
Marsden	14	14½	W. N. Y. & P.	5¾	5⅞

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Influenced by the same conditions that affected the Stock Exchange market yesterday, the market for outside securities was irregular throughout the day and weak at the close. A number of issues ended the day with net losses, among which were some of several points. A few stocks were strong and showed substantial advances, but these were much in the minority. High rates for money are always a very unfavorable element in curb market conditions, and sufficient ease has not yet been established to remove all apprehension as to the immediate future. Trading was active only in a very few issues, the most notable of which were Storage Power and Distilling of America. Other issues were entirely neglected or traded in only to the extent of a few hundred shares.

STORAGE POWER was strong from the opening, and led the list in strength as well as activity. A few reactions occurred in the stock during the day, but the upward tendency was marked, and at the close quotations showed a net gain of 2 points. Highest sales were made at 10⅞, and it closed at 10⅝ bid. Many orders in the stock appeared in the market, and transactions amounted to a number of thousands of shares. Friends of the stock attribute the last few days' advance to buying by insiders in anticipation of the announcement of important developments that are under way, and which will, it is said, prove of substantial advantage to the company.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was traded in to the extent of several thousand shares, most of which was of the common stock. This issue was under pressure, and a good deal of stock appeared, but it was fairly well taken, and closing quotations showed a net loss of only one-quarter of a point. Opening bid, 9⅞. Sales of the preferred stock were made as low as 32½, and the final bid for this issue was 32, a loss of 1 point from Saturday's final bid. Most of the common stock sold at the lower figures, one lot of 1,000 shares changing hands at 9½.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was firm early in the day, and little stock was offered. But not much stock was wanted, and after the bids of 86⅞ made for a few hundred shares were supplied the bid fell below 86, and it ended the day with a fractional net loss at 85⅞ bid. Other copper stocks were traded in to even a less extent than Amalgamated Copper, and they also were weak at the close.

GENERAL CARRIAGE attracted much attention by advancing from 65 to 135. Only 100 shares changed hands on this advance. Manipulation seemed the only explanation of this remarkable rise.

ELECTRIC AXLE opened strong, but declined later with the rest of the market. First sales were made at 6⅞, and the last sales at 6¼. Final bids were 6¼, and these showed a slight advance for the day. It is understood that important developments are under way in the affairs of the Electric Axle Company, and yesterday's early buying of the stock was said to be in anticipation of the announcement of the progress being made in the company's business.

STANDARD OIL was traded in to the extent of about 100 shares. It closed unchanged at 406 bid, although early sales were made substantially above this price.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was very weak at the close, when it sold off sharply, and ended the day with a net loss of 1¼ points at 12¼ bid.

BUFFALO GAS bonds sold down to 73, and closed at 69 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅞	1⅞
New Amsterdam	26½	27
New Amsterdam pf.	50	53
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96	96½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	36	37
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	79	80
American Bicycle	20	23
American Bicycle pf.	90	91
American Hide & Leather	56	60
American Hide & Leather pf.	35	45
American Woolen Goods	25	25½
American Writing Paper 8s	80¼	81
Beet Sugar	87	90
Beet Sugar pf.	28	30
Distilling Company of America	77	79
Distilling Company of America pf.	9⅛	9⅝
Electric Axle Light & Power	32	32½
Electric Boat	6¼	6½
Electric Boat pf.	22	26
Havana Commercial	45	50
Havana Commercial pf.	20	21
International Pump	61	62
International Pump pf.	17	19
National Gramophone	06	08
National Salt	72	76
National Salt pf.	47	48
National Tube	76½	80
National Tube pf.	47	48
Otis Elevator	95½	96
Otis Elevator pf.	27	30
Pittsburg Coal subs.	92	94
Royal Baking Powder pf.	96	98
Rubber Goods Mfg.	91½	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	30	31
Sloss-Sheffield	83½	85
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	35½	37
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	466	475
Union Steel & Chain	24	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	67	68

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	85⅞	86⅛
American Air Power	45	50
American Cotton		
Arizona Lead		50
Asphalt Company of America	9⅞	10¼
British Columbia Copper	14½	15
Chicago & Alton sub.	9½	10½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	108¼	108½
Electric Vehicle	95	96
Electric Vehicle pf.		75
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.		95
Flemington Coal & Coke	1½	2
General Carriage	28	30
Illinois Transportation	135	
Manhattan Light & Heat	2	3½
*Markets Copper	3	5
Mexican 5s	8	9¼
New England Transportation	98	99
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	7½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	91
New York Transportation	12½	103¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¼	13
St. Louis subs.		24
St. Louis common, when issued	26	131
St. Louis preferred, when issued		31
St. Louis, 4s when issued		93
Storage Power		9¾
Tennessee Copper	10⅝	10⅞
Trust Company of America	14	16
*Union Copper	226	228
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke		28
Whipsaw Copper	30	31
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.	12¾	13½

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	238	240
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Brooklyn, N. & E. River	195	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf.	79	79½
Columbus Railway	22	23½
Columbus Railway pf.	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	72½	77½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
Nassau Electric 4s	89	91
Nassau Electric 5s	94	95
New Orleans Traction	110	113
New Orleans Traction pf.	80	
Ninth Avenue Railroad	104	
North Jersey Street Railway	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	32½	
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	92	94
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	115½	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	12	18
Union Railway 1st 5s	25	35
Union Railway stock	116	117
United Traction, Providence	190	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	112	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	30	32
	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	73
Central Union 5s guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	56	56½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	103
Denver Gas	48½	44½
Denver Gas 5s	84¾	85½
Essex & Hudson Gas	138	141
Fort Wayne Gas	15	17
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	53⅜	53⅞
Indianapolis Gas	30⅜	30½
Indianapolis Gas bonds	44½	45
Lafayette Gas Co.	132⅜	132⅞
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	87½	89½
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	42	48
Mutual Gas of New York	82½	83½
Madison (Wis.) stock	39	40
New England Gas & Coke	15¾	15⅞
New England Gas & Coke bonds	48½	49½
N. Y. & N. E. R. Gas Co. con.	110	113
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	109	112
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	102½	103¼
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	55	56
Ohio & Indiana	107	109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	13	14
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	48
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	64	67
St. Paul Gas stock	40	46
St. Paul Gas bonds	96	98
Standard Gas, New York	58	61
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	89	91
Standard Gas 1st	112¼	115
Syracuse Gas stock	23⅜	24
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	6¼	6⅜
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	14	16
	85	90
	106	108
	106	106¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	30	33
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	67	69
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	41¼	43
Union Ferry bonds	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders'	52¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	95	
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	7
Cramps' Shipyard	35	45
General Chemical	84	88
General Chemical pf.	59	
Hudson River Telephone	97½	100
Lorillard Company pf.	110	115
Standard Coupler	116	117
Trenton Potteries	35	40
Trenton Potteries pf.	6	10
Union Typewriter	45	55
Union Typewriter pf.	27½	28½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	115½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	23	25

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in November showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$21,652	29
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	10,100	30
Evansville & Indianapolis	1,115	400
Evansville & Terre Haute	10,588	32
Hocking Valley	94	95
Iowa Central	29,256	20
Lake Erie & Western	28,948	580
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	6,216	175
Rio Grande Southern	3,161	3,260
Toledo & Ohio Central	1,345	3,035
Wheeling & Lake Erie	7,918	2,200
Cleve., Canton & Southern	6,720	11,500
	1,398	19,072
Total increase (13 roads)	$130,239	2,800
Increase previously reported	39,891	800
Total increase (14 roads)	$170,130	12,310
Decrease:		5,345
St. Joseph & Grand Island	$533	3,160
Net increase	$169,597	13,895

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.04	.03
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.14	.15
Best & Belcher	.29	.31
Bullion	.47	.53
Caledonia	.05	.05
Challenge Con	.18	.18
Chollar	.21	.22
Confidence	.23	.23
Con. Cal & Va	.80	.85
Con. Imperial	2.00	2.25
Crown Point	.01	.01
Gould & Curry	.20	.22
Hale & Norcross	.18	.20
Julia	.40	.42
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con	.09	.09
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.06	.06
Occidental Con	.54	.59
Ophir	.17	.17
Overman	1.05	1.05
Potosi	.16	.16
Savage	.27	.29
Sag Belcher	.16	.18
Sierra Nevada	.05	.04
Standard	.42	.47
Syndicate	2.75	2.75
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.06	.06
Utah Con	.36	.40
Yellow Jacket	.08	.08
Silver Bars	.58⅝@58⅞	.58⅞@59
Mexican Dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	.07½	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 4.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday, Nov. 29. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	40¾	41	39⅜	40
Alamo	12¼	12½	12⅜	13
Anaconda	46	46	45	47
Anchoria	80	80	80	85
Argentum	19⅞	20	19⅜	20
Battle	13⅜	14½	13½	14¼
Blue Bell	36¼	36½	36	36⅜
Coin	12¼	12½	12½	12¾
Columbine	20	21	20¼	22⅜
Consolidated	23	26	20¼	20½
Damon	17	17½	17¾	18
Elkton	29⅞	30	30	30⅜
El Paso	116	116½	116	118
Findlay	31	35	34	35
Fleece	14½	15	14	14¼
Garfield	25	31	30	33
Gibson	24	26	20⅜	20
Gould	38¼	38½	38½	38⅝
Isabella	143½	144	140¼	140¾
Independence	50	50½	49½	50¼
Jackpot	63¼	64	62½	63
King	93	98	94	98
Moon Anchor	68	69	68	68
Mavis	29½	30	28	30½
National	14¾	16	15½	15⅝
Ophir	62	64	60	62
Pharmist Con.	14⅞	15	15¼	16
Pinnacle	31⅝	31¾	31½	32
Raven	74½	75	74	75
Rawlings	34	36	33	34
Sovereign	41½	45	41¾	50
Tornado	16½	16⅝	15⅝	15⅞
Union	49⅝	50	49½	49¾
Vindicator	35¾	36¼	36¼	36½
Work	153¾	154	148	150
Zenobia	31¼	31¾	30¼	30¾
	21	22	21¾	22

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$286,836,998
Gold reserve	237,441,735
Net silver	11,087,254
United States notes in the Treasury	15,390,749
Total receipts this day	1,170,181
Total receipts this month	2,917,318
Total receipts this year	7,288,294
Total expenditures this day	245,322,684
Total expenditures this month	2,670,000
Total expenditures this year	5,315,000
Deposits in National banks	229,936,000
Silver bullion	82,970,840
National bank notes received for redemption to-day	124,509
Government receipts:	226,984
From Customs	1,206,598
Internal Revenue	1,646,131
Miscellaneous	64,587

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

Amalgamated Copper	.86
American Biscuit bonds	.100
American Hide	.100
American Hide pf.	.36
Arizona Lead	.80½
Bay State Gas	.10
Binghamton Gas 5s	.13⅝%
British Col. Copper	.96
Flemington C. & C.	.10
Fern. Coal Co.	.28½
Journeay & Burnham	.15
Journeay & Burnham pf.	.5
Marshall Mill	.15
New York Biscuit bonds	.65
National Tube	.111
N. Ams. Gas	.40½
Retsof bonds	.25½
Retsof stock	.20½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Dec. 4, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15½	16	100	Am. Car & Foundry	16⅜	16⅝	16	16	−⅝
62½	63	400	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62	62½	62	62¼	−¼
33¾	34	350	American Ice	34	34	34	34	
34⅝	35¼	2,290	American Cotton Oil	36½	36½	34	35	−1½
13⅞	14¼	1,210	American Linseed	14⅞	14⅞	14	14¼	−⅝
57⅞	58¼	2,915	Am. Linseed pf	59⅞	61	57⅝	57⅝	−2¼
145	150	35	American Express	146	147	146	147	
10	11	500	American Malting Co.	10	10	10	10	
43	45	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	44	44	44	44	
39¼	39½	1,685	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39½	39½	39	39¼	−¾
90¼	90¾	1,175	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91	91½	90	90¼	−½
47½	48	10,340	Am. Steel & Wire	49½	49½	47¼	47¾	−1⅝
95	95¼	700	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
152⅞	153	41,427	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	155¾	155¾	152⅜	153	−3
118¾	119	175	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	−¼
32½	33	620	American Tin Plate	33⅜	33⅜	32½	32½	−1⅝
82	83	830	Am. Tin Plate pf.	83	83	83	83	−¼
115¾	115½	26,320	American Tobacco	117	117	115¼	115¼	−1⅝
46⅜	47	3,000	Am. Steel Hoop	47½	47⅝	46¾	46¾	−1⅝
85½	84½	200	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	−1½
44½	46	110	Ann Arbor pf.	45	45	45	45	−1
22¼	22⅜	2,960	At., T. & S. F.	23¼	23¼	22¼	22⅜	−⅞
64⅞	65	16,885	At., T. & S. F. pf.	65⅞	66	64⅞	65	−⅞
44	44½	1,135	Anaconda Copper	45	45½	44	44½	−⅞
56	56½	2,332	Baltimore & Ohio	57	57	56¼	56½	−½
81¼	81⅝	14,530	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	83	83	81⅛	81⅛	−2
84¾	84⅞	41,045	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	85¼	85¾	84¼	84⅜	−1⅞
138	141	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	138½	138½	138½	138½	−2
15	17	10	Brunswick City	15	15	15	15	
53⅜	53⅞	520	Canada Southern	54	54	53⅜	53⅜	−⅞
30⅜	30½	31,375	Chesapeake & Ohio	31¾	31⅞	30⅛	30⅜	−1¼
44½	45	100	Chicago Con. Traction	45	45	45	45	−1
132⅝	132⅞	24,400	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	134⅝	134½	132⅜	132⅜	−1⅝
144	145	1,000	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	97¼	97¼	97	97	+¼
142	143⅜	3,360	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	−¼
100	100	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	−⅝
140	145	530	Chi., Gr. West. pf., B.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	−⅝
190	192	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	16	16	15¾	15¾	−1⅛
113	113	6,960	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	50½	50½	49⅜	49⅜	−⅝
173	174	10	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	124½	125¼	123⅝	124	−⅝
167	168	13	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174	174	174	174	
109	113	2,900	Chicago & Northw.	166¼	166¼	166¼	166¼	
13	14	300	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	113⅞	114	112⅞	113⅜	−1
41	42	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	13	13	13	13	−1
63	63¼	4,835	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	42	42	42	42	
105¼	106¾	24	C., C., C. & St. L.	64¼	64¼	63	63	−1⅞
105½	106	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105½	105⅝	105½	105¼	
95¼	95½	3,910	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15½	15½	15½	15½	
55⅛	55⅜	1,110	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	55⅞	56	54¼	54¼	−1
104	104¼	3,054	Colorado Midland	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	
6¼	6¾	811	Colorado Midland pf.	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	
24¾	25	700	Colorado Southern	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
6¼	6¾	225	Colorado Southern pf.	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	
48½	49	1,425	Col. Southern 1st pf.	48½	48½	48¼	48¼	
18¾	19	75	Col. Southern 2d pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
33	35	3,110	Col. & H. C. & I.	18	18	18	18	
101¼	101½	1,010	Consolidated Gas	191¼	192¼	190¼	190¾	
41¾	42	3,054	Continental Tobacco	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	−⅞
92½	92¾	811	Continental Tobac. pf.	92½	92½	91½	92	−1
120	120½	700	Del. & Hudson	120½	120½	120	120	−1⅛
189	189	300	Del., Lack. & West.	189	189	187½	187½	−1¼
20¼	20½	210	Denver & Rio Grande	20¼	20¾	20¾	20¾	−⅝
74½	74¾	210	Denver & R. G. pf.	74½	74½	74⅜	74⅜	−⅜
17	17	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	17	17	17	17	−1
7	7	300	Dul., S. S. & At.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
17	17	1,302	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	17	17	16½	16⅝	−¼
10	10	51	Erie 1st pf.	10	10	10	10	−¼
37½	38	300	Erie Tel. & Tel.	37½	37½	37¾	37¾	+¼
108¾	108¾		Evans. & T. H.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	
45	45	42,058	Federal Steel	45	45	45	45	
62¼	63	5,102	Federal Steel pf	62¼	63¼	61	61¼	−¼
80	82	200	General Electric	82	82	81	81	−½
120¼	120½	1,945	Glucose Sugar Ref.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	−1
53½	53½	6,440	Great Northern pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	−1½
176⅝	176⅝	200	H. B. Claflin Co.	176⅝	179	176⅝	176⅝	−1½
113½	113½	410	Hocking Valley	113½	113½	113½	113½	−1½
35	35	530	Hocking Val. pf., ex d.	35	35	34¾	34¾	−⅝
64⅜	64⅝	1,170	Illinois Central	64⅜	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛	−⅝
115¼	115½	10	Ill. Cent., leased lines.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	−⅝
103½	103¾	1,020	International Paper	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	−1⅝
24½	24⅝	445	Internat. Paper pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	−1
69¾	69¾	200	Iowa Central pf.	69¾	69¾	69	69	−1
58	58	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	58	58	58	58	
97⅜	97⅝	100	Laclede Gas	97⅜	97⅝	97¼	97¼	−½
82½	82½	100	Laclede Gas pf.	82½	82½	82¾	82¾	−⅛
100	100	200	Lake Erie & West.	100	100	100	100	
20	20	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	20	20	20	20	
80	80	2,210	Louisville & Nashville	80	80	80	80	−½
85¼	85¼	15,335	Manhattan Con.	85¼	85¼	84⅝	84⅝	−⅝
105½	106⅜	200	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	105½	106⅜	105	105	−1
29	30		Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	29	30	29	29	−⅞
80½	80½	2,725	Met. Street Railway	80½	80½	80½	80½	+½
193¾	194		Mexican Central	193¾	194	192	192	−1½
139⅜	139⅝		Mexican National ctfs.	139⅜	139⅝	139⅜	139⅜	−⅛
5	5	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5	4¾	4¾	−⅛
12	12	1,700	Missouri Pacific	12	12	12	12	−⅛
48¼	48¾		Morris & Essex	48¼	48¾	47⅝	47⅝	−⅝
186	186	121	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	186	186	186	186	
95	96	400	National Lead Co.	95	96	96	96	
29¼	29¾	32	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	29¼	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	−⅛
107¼	107¼	3,400	National Steel	107¼	107¼	106	106	−1
48	48		Nat. Steel pf.	48	48¾	46¾	47	−1½
95½	95½	580	New Jersey Central	95½	96½	95½	95½	−1½
122	122	175	New York Air Brake.	122	122	121	121	−1¼
149	149	2,965	New York Central	149	149	149	149	−2½
131¼	131¾	6,350	N. Y. Cent., rights.	131¼	132⅝	130⅝	133	−1⅛
⅝	⅝	3,260	N. Y., Ont. & West.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
25¼	25¾	3,035	Norfolk & Western	25¼	25¾	25	25	−¼
27	27		Norfolk & West. pf.	27	27	26¼	26¼	−¼
71⅛	71⅜	11,500	North American	71⅛	71⅜	70⅝	70⅝	−⅝
15⅜	16¼	19,072	Northern Pacific	16¼	16¼	15½	15½	−⅝
57¼	57¼	2,800	Northern Pacific pf.	57¼	55¾	55¼	55¼	−⅝
76⅞	76⅞	800	Pacific Coast	76⅞	76	76	76	−1
51	51¼	322	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	51	51¼	51	51¼	−¼
65¼	66	12,310	Pacific Mail	65¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Broadway Corner Sold—Madison Avenue Apartment Houses Change Hands—Other Dealings.

John N. Golding has sold for the New York Realty Company the lot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street, 29 by 100, purchased at the last sale of the Eno estate properties; also, in conjunction with Samuel Goldsticker, for Mrs. Elizabeth Clark to the New York Realty Company the lot, 20.6 by 100, on the north side of Fifty-eighth Street, 200 feet west of Eighth Avenue. This lot adjoins the large plot at the northwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street and the Grand Circle, already owned by the purchasers, and gives them a frontage of 220.6 feet on Fifty-eighth Street.

Mr. Golding has also sold for the New York Realty Company the four-story, twenty-five-foot building 1,679 Broadway, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets. The buyer is an investor, who will make extensive alterations to the premises.

It is reported that Henry Corn has sold the six-story Lenox Hill apartment house, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, 45 by 100.

Edward Kilpatrick has sold the seven-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, 100 by 100, with a six-story flat on Ninety-third Street, near West End Avenue, 50 by 100, to E. A. Kerbs, who gives in payment the nine five-story brick tenements 624 to 642 East Fourteenth Street, between Avenues B and C.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Johannah Kroeber the four-story dwelling 316 West Eighty-ninth Street, 21 by 60 by 102.2.

The Imperial Realty Company, owners of the nine-story Schuyler apartment house, 59 and 61 West Forty-fifth Street, deny that it has been sold.

Mandlebaum & Lewine have sold the plot 26 and 28 Thompson Street, 40 by 96, for improvement with a six-story flat.

M. Kamak has sold for a client the four-story flat 2565 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 22.2 by 90.11.

Samuel C. Baum has sold to an investor his four-story brick double flat 315 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

A. L. Gructzner has sold for R. Danziger the five-story double flat 806 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

M. Larkin & Co. have sold for Lewinson & Just to a client the apartment house 15 East Ninety-ninth Street.

Proskey Brothers of Brooklyn have leased the Hotel Cecil, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, for a term of five years. The lease was made through Matt. J. Ward.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By John N. Golding.

1,088 Jennings Street, 22.5 by 77.3 by 26.4 by 63.9, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale of the plaintiffs, John H. Ives and another, executors.....3,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 356 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, about 115 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story brownstone front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward J. Gavegan, referee, 7 and 9 Abingdon Square, begins at the southeast corner of Bleecker Street and Eighth Avenue, runs northeast along Eighth Avenue 44.11 by southeast 40 by, east 17.2 by south 25.5 by west 76.9 to Bleecker Street by north 27.7, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $77,275.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 332 East Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.2, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $20,088.

By John N. Golding, trustee's sale, 11 West Twentieth Street, north side, 273.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.6 by 92, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 162 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,892.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Henry P. Griffin, referee, Monroe Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, east side, 300 feet north of Columbia Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,867.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Carlos C. Alden, referee, 66 West Ninety-third Street, south side, 80.10 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19.2 by 100.8, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $18,926.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 156 and 158 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 230 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $21,104.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 312 and 314 East Ninety-first Street, south side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.8, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $3,887, subject to other mortgages, on each, for $17,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, north side, 171.8 feet east of Second Avenue, 33.4 by 114, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,850.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas J. Sandford, referee, 8 Seventh Street, Wakefield, north side, 77.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 27.6 by 105, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,384.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Wales Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for two three-story frame tenements, 22 by 52; Henry Rick of Wales Avenue, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $8,000.

Fortieth Street, northwest corner of Eleventh Avenue, for two one-story frame buildings, stable 36.4 by 24.4 and dwelling 15.8 by 19.4; M. J. Dempsey of 538 West Fifty-second Street, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, northeast curve, for a three-story brick hotel, 104.7 by 100; Joseph Oussani of 118 East Thirty-first Street, owner; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 109 and 111 West Twenty-fourth Street, for a seven-story brick warehouse, 50 by 103.10; R. H. Horner of 59 West Sixty-eighth Street, owner; Harding & Gooch of 253 Broadway, architects; cost, $50,000.

Elsmere Place, south side, 225 feet west of Marmion Avenue, for a two-story frame and brick dwelling, 21.3 by 50.6; James Cotter, premises, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $4,500.

Clinton Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 21.6 by 53.6; H. & C. S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, owners and architects; cost, $18,000.

Penfold Avenue, south side, 100 feet west of the Southern Boulevard, for two two-story frame dwellings; J. S. and W. H. Bolton, owners; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

Twenty-third Street, southwest corner of Second Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store, 40 by 76; J. R. Jacobs of 41 New Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $300.

No. 438 East Eighty-first Street, to a four-story brick tenement and stores; Thomas McGrath, owner; M. Muller, architect; cost, $450.

No. 884 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a two-story and basement brick and frame dwelling; Jennie Doernberg, premises, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $900.

No. 151 Spring Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Carrie Gans of 147 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, owner; J. B Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 4.

AMSTERDAM AV, 644, w s, 25x100; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Margaret Schiller 100

ANTHONY AV, w s, 25 ft n of Bush St, 19.5x88.3x18.5x92.4; George W. Flagg and wife to William E. Brooker.....Omitted

AVENUE D, n w corner of 13th St, 108x105, Unionport; Lidie Sawyer to N. J. Tonner 1,600

BEAVER ST, 49, n s, 15.10x90x13.9x90; Gerald Berry to Arthur Berry..... 100

BEAVER ST, 49, n s, 15.10x90x13.9x90; Carroll Berry to Arthur Berry..... 100

BEAVER ST, 49, n s, 15.10x90x13.9x90; Annie B. Ware and others to Arthur Berry 100

BRADHURST AV, e s, 26.6 ft n of 143d St, 26.6x80.8x26.4x83.6; Murray O. Giles to Genie S. Bodden 1

BROOK AV, e s, 149.7 ft s of 165th St, (widened,) 26.6x147x25x155.11; Christina Hohner to Charles Gerlich..... $100

BROOME ST, 82, n e corner Columbia St, 25x37; Morris Weinstein to William M. Dudgeon, executor, &c..... 14,250

BROADWAY, n w s, Lot 30, map of 240 lots, 12th Ward, by Rudolph and Paul Rosa; Park Terrace North, n e s, Lot 63, same map, 25x100; Lawrence Drake to Samuel L. Berrian..... 3,075

BROADWAY, n w s, Lots 26 and 27, same map, 50x100; Lawrence Drake to M. D. Fink 9,000

BROADWAY, n w s, Lots 24 and 25, same map, 50x100; Lawrence Drake to William B. Kaufman 4,500

BROADWAY, n w s, Lot 20, same map, 25x100; Lawrence Drake to Catharine Sullivan 2,075

BROADWAY, n w s, Lot 32, map of 240 lots, 12th Ward, by Rudolph and Paul Rosa, 50x103.7x18.5x100.11; Lawrence Drake to Anna Wischhusen 1,650

BROADWAY, w corner of 218th St, 103.7x100x103.7x130.11; Lawrence Drake to Charles Weisbecker 11,925

CANAL ST, 437, n e s, 21x40x irregular; Annie S. Van Buskirk and others to Edmund D. Randolph and others..... 1

CANAL ST, 437, n e s, 21x40x irregular; George M. Van Buskirk, executor, to Edmund D. Randolph, and others..... 26,500

CROTONA AV, n e corner 180th St, 14.11 x102.2, Walter Newburn to Lena H. Newburn 1

DIVISION ST, 237 and 237½, s s, 28.2x41.8 x27.3x44.7; Bertha S. Korn to David Shaff and another..... 100

ERNESCLIFF PLACE, s s, 267 ft w of Lisbon Place, 25.2x135.6x25x132.7; Timothy Power, referee, to William Cronin.. 2,000

GERARD AV, s e s, Lots 415, 416, 417, map of William H. Morris property; Charles G. Smith and wife to Minnie E. Badeau 1

LONGWOOD AV, n s, 25.1 ft w of Garrison Av, 73.7x63.5x irregular; Emily Bellenbaum to Fannie M. Mayer, one-quarter part..... 1

LOT 429, map of Section A, Vyse estate; B. B. Smith and wife to George W. Flagg .....Omitted

LOTS 77, 78, 79, 106, 107, and 108, map of property of William O. Giles, King's Bridge Heights; William O. Giles to Ma-

LOTS 180 to 185, map of Laconia Park, 150x100; Martha Shirmer and others to John M. Mayer 2,100

rie F. Giles..... 1

MADISON AV, n w s, 308 ft from n w corner King's Bridge Road, 25x100; John Twiname to Margaret Doherty..... 30,000

MADISON AV, n s, 73.9 ft n of 37th St, 25x100; James H. Phipps and others to George A. St. John..... 77,500

MARION AV, w s, Lots 122, 124, 126, map part farm of Benjamin Berrian, 150x175x150x163; William Hodgson and wife to William H. Wright..... 1

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, 6, e s, 43.6x 56.3x37x79.2; John J. Gillen to Joseph H. Claffy 1

PARK TERRACE NORTH, n e s, Lots 60, 61, 62, same map; Lawrence Drake to Edward H. Tobin 3,000

PIKE ST, e s, 40.6 ft n of East Broadway, 17.3x55.2x17.8x55.3; Ellen L. Rogers to John Hallaway 1

PLOT begins centre line Lots 75 and 76, map of Village of Upper Morrisania, 40 ft e of Webster Av, runs s e 36.5 and 70.10 ft to proposed n s Ittner Place x29.7x102x67.7 to beginning; Josephine L. Carnes and another, devisees, and others, to John Marion..... 100

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 774.5 ft n of 176th St, 26.8x86.11x25x96.5; Emilie P. Colletti to Helen D. Moses 1

WASHINGTON ST, e s, Lots 2 and 3, map Albert Anderson, 47.4x63; also Washington St, Lot 1, map Albert Anderson, 25.8x63; Charlton St, 115, 117, and 119, and 539 Washington St; Christiana M. H. Fohm and others to Timothy C. Sellew 41,000

WILLIS AV, 115, w s, 25x81.6; Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., referee, to Conrad G. Strubel 16,350

3D ST, 74 and 76 East, s s, 50x100.11; Elizabeth Keim, executrix, to Moritz Neuman 56,000

4TH ST, 34 East, 25.4x94.11; Max Weiss and wife to Nicholas Tausig and wife.. 1

9TH ST, 407 East, 20x75; Henry S. Maidhof to Frederick J. Maidhof and others.. 1,000

9TH ST, s s, 329 ft w of 2d Av, 21x75; Mitchell Halliday to Jacob Roses and another 17,500

10TH ST, 442 to 446 East, 70.1x92.3x irregular; Moritz Weisberger and another to Simon H. Bergoffen 30,000

17TH ST, 227 to 239 West, 120x40x120.5 x42.5; William Denham to Mary E. D. Talcott, quit claim..... 1

17TH ST, 140 and 142 East, 35.10x92; Charles Earwicker to Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Slone..... 1

17TH ST, n s, 89.4 ft e of 2d Av, 22.4x106; Samuel Gallo, executor, to Charles F. Murphy 30,100

18TH ST, 128 West, 20x92; Edith L. Hall to Catherine T. Schieffelin, one-twenty-fourth part 600

36TH ST, 69 West, 25x98.9; Isaac L. Miller, referee, to John Goodwin..... 46,500

49TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Martha A. Lawson to Elizabeth M. Caldwell and another 6,500

49TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x40; Henrietta Fisher and others to Martha A. Lawson 1

63D ST, 135 East, 14x100.5; Annie Bock and others to Augusta Filer..... 100

65TH ST, n s, 94 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 100.5; Jacob Russak to Frank Russak.. 46,250

69TH ST, 65 West, and 64 West 70th St; John A. Dempsey to Mary A. Soule..... 3,500

82D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Lena Geis to Moses K. Wallach..... 100

82D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Emil Steffens to Moses K. Wallach..... 100

96TH ST, 21 West, 22x100.5; John C. Timberfield and wife to Edward Bernecheimer.. 100

92D ST, 325 East, 25x100.8; Gertrude Eriel to Mary C. Schingel..... 1

98TH ST, 125 and 127 West, 49.8x100.11; Mitchell Rogers to Celia C. Rogers..... 1

107TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Emma I. Toplitz to the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, City of New York..... 11,000

109TH ST, 157 East, 25x100.11; Israel M. Schloss to Edwin M. Madan and another

109TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Lena C. Niedermann to John Mehrtens and wife..... 1

119TH ST, 536 East, 17.10x100.11; Edwin M. Madan and another to Meyer Solomon 6,000

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Henry T. Seymour and another to Edwin W. Coggeshall and others 21,000

GUIDERA, Nene, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; Brook Av, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, 34.2x100.6, 3 years..... 22,000

GUIDERA, Nene, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; Brook Av, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, 159.2x100.6, demand..... 13,750

GUIDERA, Nene, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; Brook Av, e s, 34.2 ft n of St. Paul's Place, and 4 adjoining lots, 125x 100.6, 3 years, 5 mortgages, each..... 11,000

HARRIS, I. Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 408 East 116th St, 2 years 3,000

HOFELLER, David, to Leopold Blum and others, trustees; 419 East 79th St, 5 years 11,500

KAUFMAN, William B., to Laurence Drake; Broadway, w s, Lots 24 and 25, map of 240 building lots in 12th Ward, 3 years 2,700

KEIL, William J., to American Mortgage Company; 9th Av, 807½ and 809, 5 years 12,000

KILPATRICK, Edward W., to Edward A. Kerbs; Madison Av, n w corner 98th St, 1 month 5,000

LEVY, Samuel, and another to Bernheimer & Schmid; 3d Av, 376, n w corner of 27th St, demand 3,000

MADAN, Edwin M., to Samuel M. Schloss; 109th St, n s, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years 8,000

MARION, John, to Emma Kramer; lot begins at dividing line of Lots 75 and 76, map of upper Morrisania, and begins 40 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years..... 1,000

MARTIN, Sarah, to Bertha May; Southern Boulevard, e s, 100 ft n of Valentine Av, ½ year..... 1,000

McCRACKEN, William, and others to Fred T. Nesbitt; 149th St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, demand 8,000

McKEON, Frances P., to Miriam H. C. Cannon; 26th St, s s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

McLAUGHLIN, Sarah, to German Savings Bank; 165th St, s e corner of Tinton Av, 1 year 24,000

MEHRTENS, John, to Albert Niedermann; 109th St, s s, 85 ft w of Park Av, demand 3,000

MOLES, Helen D., to Emilie P. Colletti; Sedgwick Av, e s, 774.6 ft n of 176th St, 1 year..... 1,500

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Enoch C. Bell; Westchester Av, e s, 165.2 ft s of Wales Av, 1 year 1,500

MURPHY, Charles F., to Pauline Wolf; 369 East 17th St, 5 years..... 17,000

NEWMAN, Lucinda E., and others to William H. Pullen; 117th St, s s, 551.5 ft w of Av, two lots, 1 year..... 1,800

NEUMAN, Moritz, to Conrad Stein; 76 East 3d St, 5 years..... 19,000

NEUMAN, Moritz, to Conrad Stein; 74 East 3d St, 5 years..... 19,000

OTTO, Richard F., to Sarah L. Horn; Washington Av, w s, 380 ft s of 171st St, 3 years 11,000

PERELMAN, Abram, to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 120 and 122 Lewis St, demand 15,000

PETERS, William H., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 149 West 66th St, 1 year 19,000

PIQUERON, William G., to Louis and John Brandt; Eagle Ave, e s, 325 ft s of 156th St, ½ year..... 2,300

POWERS, James B., to Lawrence Drake; 218th St, s corner Park Terrace West, 6 years 1,400

RAUCHFUSS, Emily, to Elisha and J. Thomas Webb and another, executors, &c., 252 West 71st St, 3 years..... 20,000

RICE, Lizzie and Stephen, to Dora Smith; Lot 100, map of 160 Acre Grant Ward, property of M. Morgenthau, 3 years..... 2,000

ROOSEVELT, Augusta Ex., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 5th Av, e s, 42.2 ft n of 84th St, 5 years..... 55,000

RUSSAK, Frank, to Seaman's Bank for Savings; 65th St, n s, 64 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years 55,000

SELLEW, Timothy G., to Ambrose E. Kelly; 539 Washington St, 3 years..... 30,000

SILVERMAN, Samuel J., to David Shaff; Division St, 237 and 237½, 1 year..... 5,500

SMITH, Frank, to Jacob Ruppert; 53d St, 448 West, demand 500

SOLOMON, Meyer, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 119th St, 536 East, ¼ year..... 2,500

ST. JOHN, George A., to Samuel D. Collins; Madison Av, e s, 739 ft n of 37th St, 1 year..... 75,000

STRUBEL, Conrad G., to Elizabeth Gifford; Willis Av, 145, w s, 25x81.6, 2 years 12,000

SULLIVAN, James J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; Longwood Av, n w corner of Barry St, demand 500

SULLIVAN, Catharine, to Laurence Drake; Broadway, n w s, Lot 20, map of 240 building lots in 12th Ward, 3 years. 1,245

TOBIN, Edward H., to Laurence Drake; Park Terrace North, n e s, Lots 60, 61, and 62, map of 240 building lots in 12th Ward, 3 years 1,800

WEISBECKER, Charles, to Lawrence Drake; Broadway, w s, corner 218th St, 3 years 8,300

WRIGHT, William H., to William Hodgson; Lots 122, 124, and 126, map part of Benjamin Berrian farm, at Fordham, 1 year 5,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

BIRCKHEAD, J. McE., to Juliet M. Livingston $23,000

CLOCKE, G. DeW., trustee, &c., to Henry S. Trenchard 500

COCHRAN, Abel, executor, &c., to William W. and Samuel H. Conn..... 1,000

DECKER, Maurice S., and others, trustees, to Stephen G. Bogert, trustee..... 18,243

ELLIS, Anna A., to Sarah L. Myers..... 1,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to James M. Wentz 30,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to James M. Wentz..... 3,075

FOWLER, Julia G., to Henrietta M. Parkes 1,000

GEISZLER, Martin, to Wendolin J. Nauss. 2,358

JOHNES, Goldsmith D., executor, &c., to Victor W. Hungerford, (two assignments) ..... Nom.

KRAMER, Emma, to Margaret Knox..Nominal

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, to the State Bank..... Nominal

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, to the State Bank ..... Nominal

MARION, John, to Margaret Knox..... 5,250

MARION, John to Margaret Knox..... Nominal

McCREADY, Nathaniel L., to Middleton S. Borland..... Value received

TAUSZKY, Nicholas, to Max Weiss..... 3,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Caspar H. Habbert... 22,253

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Henry W. Ford, trustee, &c..... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner 86th St, 100x100; Martin J. Cox against Arthur C. Searles and Mark E. Stevens, owners and contractors..... $9,150

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 25x100; the New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company against Hall & Mayer, owners and contractors..... 50

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 182d St, 25x100; Walter R. White against Samuel McCracken, owner and contractor 138

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 99th St, 100 x100; Allerton, Clarke Company against William M. Hyne & Company, owners and contractors 963

BROOK AV, n e corner of 171st St, 100x 100.11; United States Mineral Wool Company against Louis Gilbert, owner and contractor 107

CHERRY ST, 93 to 97; E. & P. Marrin against Elias Feldman and Samuel Sierofsky, owners and contractors..... 500

LORING PLACE, w s, 350 ft n of Hampden or 183d St, 50x100; James Vieths against Murry B. Wheeler, owner; Barent M. Gray, contractor..... 38

PARK AV, s e corner of 171st St, 100x75; Newschaffer & Co. against Pasquale J. Lamberti, owner and contractor..... 155

PIKE ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 40x50; E. & P. Marrin against Kattie Ratner, owner; Louis Ratner, owner and contractor 325

18TH AV, n w corner 112th St, 100.11x100; Mary Reilly against Barnard Isaacs, owner; Davis Carp, contractor..... 352

8TH AV, 871; the Berger Manufacturing Company against William Cahill, owner; Ilpern Suhr, contractor..... 90

8TH ST, 319 to 325 East; Rider-Ericcson Engine Company against George Hoffman 480

29TH ST, 220 West; Rosa Eilender against Joseph Leavy and Louis Kohn, owners and contractors..... 170

76TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102; Christian Hafers against Clarence Whitman, owner; John A. Brown, contractor; John Langley, sub-contractor..... 1,023

80TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; O'Orr & Co. against Samuel Johnpole and Harry L. Weiss, owners and contractors..... 1,237

94TH ST, 64 West; Cornelius V. Moore against Jane Madden, owner and contractor 101

95TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50 x100; Beyer & Scherbner against Kate C. Brown, owner; New York Architectural Iron Works, contractor..... 128

98TH ST, 19 and 21 East; Anthony Saladino against Joseph W. Kierat, owner and contractor 75

113TH ST, 80 and 82 East; Mary Reilly against Davis Karp, owner and contractor 975

131ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; John Kelly against Thomas Maloney, owner and contractor..... 2,400

147TH ST, 697 East; Allerton, Clarke Company against John Madden, owner and contractor 160

171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 75x100; Newschaffer & Co. against Raymond Vingiprova, owner and contractor..... 215

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; William Ranken, with Frederick C. Zobel, 8 payments..... 48,500

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 129th St, — x—; Johnson and Peterson, on Isaac L. Smith, to Charles G. Peterson..... 2,500

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 103d St, 101.10 x118; Warren B. Smith against Thomas Frazier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reevs & Scrugham.

BATHGATE AV, widened, n e corner of 173d St, 68x87.6; also 173d St, n s, 87.6 ft e of Bathgate Av, widened, 28x75; Milton E. Oppenheimer against William Ueckermann and another, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorney, W. B. Coles.

MADISON ST, s s, 104.8 ft e of Rutgers St, 15.5 x100; Herman Wendt against Pincus Lowenfeld and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wendt & Berry.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 40.4 ft n of 128th St, 20.2x83.7; Edward H. Raynolds against George Erdman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. S. Hamlin.

92D ST, 325 East; Gertrude Briel against Mary C. Schinzel and another, (action to set aside deed, &c.,) attorney, A. H. Purdy.

60TH ST, n s, 94 ft w of Lexington Av, 21x100.5, 1-9 part; Harold S. Rankine against Julius I. Metzger, (ejectment proceedings;) attorneys, Conway & Westbrook.

109TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x 100.11; Bell B. Gurnee against Sarah F. Kraemer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. O'Conor.

104TH ST, s s, 156 ft e of West End Av, 19x 100.11; Isaac Schkolnik against Hannah Tufft and others, (action to declare lien, &c.;) attorney, C. L. Schurz.

118TH ST, 348 East; Milton M. Dryfoos against Annie M. Gaffney, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Alexander.

128TH ST, n s, 92.6 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 20x 98.11; Mary A. Cooper and another against Julia Huerstel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Goss.

134TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 100x99.11; Louise Lese and another against Louis Gilbert and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Levy.

171ST ST, s e corner of Park Av, 75x100; Kate Newschaffer and another against Pasquale J. Lamberti and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.07¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.50
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.27

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Flour easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@63c; No. 2 red, 65¾@67c; No. 2 corn, 30c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30¼@30½c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@23c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 24½@25c; No. 2 rye, 53c; No. 2 barley, 38@43½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.39; Northwestern, $1.39; prime timothy seed, $2.50; mess pork per bbl, $7.75@$9.55; lard, per 100 lbs, $5.45@$5.47½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.90@5.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅜@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.20@5.30; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover, contract, $7.75.

COTTON.—As compared with the recent lively fluctuations and active speculation, yesterday's market was an uninteresting affair. Neither side seemed disposed to take the initiative, while the outside public hesitated as a general thing, if anything, being disposed to withdraw pending new conditions upon which to found fresh conclusions. The market opened steady in tone with prices 1 point lower to 5 points higher. Radical bulls attempted to bring about a more decided advance at the start, but soon desisted, the cable news from Liverpool proving to be too great an obstacle and the movement in the South larger than generally expected. As reported by special dispatches spot cotton in the South, middling quoted, was as follows: New Orleans, 7½c; Mobile, 7⅝c; Savannah, 7 5-16c; Charleston, 7¼c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7¼c; Baltimore, 7⅞c; Memphis, 7 7-16c; Augusta, 7 7-16@7⅛c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	7.40	7.43	7.38	7.42@7.43
January	7.52	7.52	7.43	7.48@7.49
February	7.47	7.47	7.45	7.51@7.52
March	7.52	7.55	7.47	7.54@
April	7.52	7.55	7.50	7.55@7.56
May	7.57	7.58	7.50	7.56@7.57
June	7.56	7.56	7.54	7.56@7.57
July	7.56	7.57	7.52	7.57@7.58
August	7.53	7.53	7.49	7.54@7.55
September	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.10@7.13
October	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.96@6.98

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bags; middling upland, 4 11-32d; futures opened with selling 4 points lower; closed easy at 4@6 points net lower; December-January, 4.08⅛@; January-February, 4.07⅞; February-March, 4.05⅝@; March-April, 4.04½; April-May, 4.03½; May-June, 4.02⅜; June-July, 4.01⅜; July-August, 4⅜; August-September, 3.61⅜; September-October, 3.54⅜; December, 4.10⅜. Manchester—Yarns firm; cloths, more inquiry, but any advance stops business.

WOOL.—LONDON, Dec. 4.—The offerings at the wool auction sales numbered 14,332 bales. A large selection of merinos was offered, and included choice New South Wales and Queensland, which met with increased bidding from the home and American buyers. The American buyers operated especially in fine greasy combings and secured a fair portion of the offerings. They also purchased deep-grown lustrous greasy cross-breds at an advance of 2d. The total purchases of the day amounted to nearly 9,000 bales. The attendance was large. Following is the sale in detail: New South Wales, 5,600 bales; scoured, 1s 3d@2s 7d; greasy, 9d@1s 9½d. Queensland, 2,300 bales; scoured 1s 6d@2s 7d; greasy, 11d@1s 4½d. Victoria, 2,200 bales; scoured, 8d@2s 9½d; greasy, 7¾d@1s 1½d. New Zealand, 3,800 bales; scoured, 6¾@2½d; greasy, 6¾d@1s 2d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 200 bales; scoured, 1s 1½d@2s 3d; greasy, 7¾@10d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	70 11-16	71¼	70½	71¼
January				72⅛
May	73 9-16	74	73¾	74
Corn—				
December				38½
May	38⅛	38 5-16	38 1-16	38¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	64⅜	64⅜	64	64⅜
May	68 9-16	69⅛	68 5-16	69
July	68⅞	69¼	68¾	69½
Corn—				
December	30¼	30 3-16	29½	29⅝
January	30⅜	30⅜	29 15-16	30
May	32⅛	32⅜	32	32⅛
Oats—				
December	22¼	22 7-16	22¼	22¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market for wheat was fairly active as to the extent of variations, which for the session covered a range of 1⅝@2c. The general tendency of the market also was rather better. The more direct influences were the figures of the visible supply, which showed a decrease of 58,000 bushels in the stocks of the United States and Canada for the week, footing up 55,778,000 bushels against 55,836,000 bushels last week and 24,098,000 bushels the corresponding week a year ago, while the sudden drop in the temperature in the West led to predictions of an early closing of lake and canal navigation and consequent increase in the movement. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 73c, spot; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 77¼c, prompt; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 78¾c, prompt; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 78¾c, to arrive, nominal.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, December, 61⅝c; May, 65¾c; July, 67¼c. On track: No. 1, hard, 65c; No. 1 Northern, 63c; No. 2 Northern, 61c.

DULUTH, Dec. 4.—Wheat—No. 1, hard, cash, 64⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 63⅝c; December, 63⅝c; May, 68¾c; July, 69c; No. 2 Northern, 61½c; No. 3 Spring, 57⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—Wheat, ½c higher; No. 1 Northern, 65@65¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63½@64½c. Rye—No. 1, 54½@55c. Barley—No. 2, 42½c; sample, 35@41c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 38⅝c elevator, 38⅝c delivered, and 40c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 29½c@30c; No. 3 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30c; track, mixed, 29½c@31c; track, white, 31@34c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 59½c free on board, afloat. No. 2 Western, 59¼c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 40¼@41c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 44@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT—60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$4; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.80@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.75; no grade, $18@18.50 per ton, to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.25@

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

AMERICAN DIST. TEL. CO.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family. 804 6th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches, with or without kitchenmaid; French, English and American cooking; can take entire charge and get up company dinners and luncheons; has first-class personal references. R. C., Box 349, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; take entire charge of kitchen; good manager; first-class city reference. 218 West 82d St., Vandercam bell.

COOK.—By Scotch woman; first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no cards; reference. 308 East 34th St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; city references. K. G., 145 East 50th St., city, fourth floor. No cards.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family; thoroughly competent; has best of references. 242 East 25th St.

COOK.—By English woman situation in private family as first-class cook; good references; wages $30 to $35. Mrs. Drummond, 404 8th Av.

COOK.—By young woman cook; soups, desserts, entrees; excellent baker, (no washing or ironing;) good references. 416 West 49th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class French dressmaker, elegant work, wishes more customers; out by day. Louise, 45 West 98th.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman, general housework in small family; good city references; no cards. 501 West 30th St., second floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By French lady's maid, middle-aged; seamstress, hairdresser, or traveling abroad; best references. Julie, 161 West 26th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young woman to go out by the day; good laundress; or housecleaning; good city reference. 128 West 50th St., city, ground floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress in a private family; city personal reference given. 319 West 16th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady desires to obtain a place for her baby's nurse, who has been with her for four years; highly recommended. Can be seen on Tuesday, Dec. 5, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 4 West 58th St.

NURSE.—By experienced trained nurse with invalid or child, or as physician's office nurse; preferably out of town; moderate remuneration. Hedwig Loewy, 1,208 5th Av.

NURSE or MAID.—By a young French girl who speaks no English situation as nurse or maid; good sewer; well recommended. 341 West 30th Street.

NURSE, &c.—By young woman as lady's maid or nurse to grown child; willing to travel; best reference. 329 West End Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; understands all kinds of family sewing, finishing after the dressmaker; best references. B. B., Box 348, 1,269 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By thoroughly competent waitress or chambermaid in private family; best city reference. 404 West 55th St., 3d floor.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a girl as first-class waitress or parlor maid; good city reference. Address A. M., 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—To builders and building material dealers: A good bookkeeper, able to estimate on plans and a good mathematician, for whole or part of his time. Accurate, 109 East 125th St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a young man; three years in present place; leaves because the family gives up housekeeping; references required. Simpson, care of Zuna, 122 East 51st St.

BUTLER.—First-class; willing and obliging; last employer can be seen. E., Box 351, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By coachman and second man, n city; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; good driver and rider; four years with last employer. P. Murray, 230 East 63d St.

COACHMAN.—Swede, age 29; understands the care of fine horses, cleaning harness, and carriages; strictly sober and trustworthy; excellent references from last and former employers. C. A. Anderson, 244 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; 11 years' city reference from late employer; disengaged on account of residing in Europe. Call or address J. J., 162 West 20th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By young man, 26 years, as coachman or groom; city or country; first-class reference; willing and obliging. J. K., 55 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; understands his duties; 8 years' personal references. Apply Duncan Menzies, care Fiandrau & Co., Broome St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and colapsible benches. THE MAURORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Young man between 18 and 25; good social standing and pleasant address; must speak English, French, and German. Exceptional opportunity for tour abroad. Address "Foreign Travel," Box 187, Times office.

WANTED—Coachman who thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; must be strictly sober and trustworthy. Apply or write to J. S. Ehrich, 6th Av. and 23d St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, December 2d, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1899 to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

before the first day of January, 1900, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon all taxes remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1899, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected, in addition to the amount thereof, and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1900, interest will be charged, received and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the second day of October, 1899, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1899 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 916 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from the distribution which shall be made thereunder.—Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED INTEND TO apply to the Surrogate of the County of Westchester for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits which were of THOMAS G. AYCRIGG, late of White Plains, in the said county of Westchester, deceased, under the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure; Now, therefore, all creditors of THOMAS G. AYCRIGG, the said decedent, are hereby notified to present their claims to the said Surrogate, at his office, in the County Court House, at White Plains, in the County of Westchester, on or before the twenty-ninth day of December, 1899.—Dated Nov. 22d, 1899.

ADRIAN G. HEGEMAN.
JOHN A. HEGEMAN
B. ARTHUR AYCRIGG.

n24-2aw4wF&Tu&d22

THE DEAF CURED FREE

next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUSTE D. BLANCHET, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Auguste D. Blanchet of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Auguste D. Blanchet was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, at 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 4th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL CASHMAN, bankrupt.—No. 1,642.

To the creditors of Samuel Cashman, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel Cashman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 2d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL L. CURRIER, bankrupt.—No. 1,766.

To the creditors of Israel L. Currier, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Israel L. Currier was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WEBB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 4th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PETER SCHUTT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter Schutt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; and that creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Dec. 1, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CATHERINE A. L. STEUERWALD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Catherine A. L. Steuerwald of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Catherine A. L. Steuerwald was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William street, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 24, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB VAN CLIEF, individually and as partner of the firm known as Van Clief and Brennan, bankrupts.—No. 1,771.

To the creditors of Jacob Van Clief, individually and as partner of the firm known as Van Clief and Brennan, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob Van Clief, individually and as a partner of the firm known as Van Clief and Brennan, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 2d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID FRY and LEOPOLD SCHIEBER, trading as Fry and Schieber, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David Fry and Leopold Schieber trading as Fry and Schieber, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said David Fry and Leopold Schieber were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place in the City of New York, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WEBB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 4th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PETER SCHUTT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter Schutt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; and that creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 2d, 1899.

NO. 1,795.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS KRAFT, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Julius Kraft of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Julius Kraft was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 5th, 1899.

NO. 1,668.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—VINCENT ROZUK, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Vincent Rozuk, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 4, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 5th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID FRY and LEOPOLD SCHIEBER, trading as Fry and Schieber, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David Fry and Leopold Schieber trading as Fry and Schieber, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said David Fry and Leopold Schieber were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place in the City of New York, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WEBB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 4th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD J. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-1aw6mTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899. SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 45 Wall Street.

n21-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereto to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1899. MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City. n14-1aw6m27tTu

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in New York County.—WILLIAM C. HYDE, plaintiff, against UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as trustee of the will of Robert H. Moran, deceased; Katharine C. Hyde, Margaret M. Hyde, Edward Moran, (1,) Edward Moran, (2,) Robert Moran and Helen Moran, his wife; Peter Moran and Harriett Moran, his wife; Frank Moran and Kate Moran, his wife; William Moran and Ann Moran, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of the said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Paul Morand, deceased; the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Malcolm Moran, deceased; Annie Crow and James Crow, her husband; Norah Pratt and Eugene Pratt, her husband; (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said husbands, they are designated by fictitious names;) Sherman Moran and Teresa Moran, his wife, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the said wife, she is designated by a fictitious name;) Sarah M. Batchellor; Theodore Batchellor and Ellen Batchellor, his wife; William R. Batchellor and Mary Batchellor, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) Genevieve Hogan and Thomas Hogan, her husband, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said husband, he is designated by a fictitious name.)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the following described property: Premises in New York City, on the westerly side of Washington Street, 245 feet and five inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Morris and Washington Streets, being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City on the easterly side of West Street, beginning at the northwest corner of lot granted by New York City to William Gibbons, and being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear, and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City, known as No. 17 Rector Street, bounded northerly by Rector Street, southerly by land formerly of heirs of Isaac Moses, easterly by land formerly of Doctor Charlton, and westerly by lot secondly mentioned in petition for partition of lands owned in common by William M'Kenney and others, being on Rector Street thirty feet five and one-half inches, in the rear twenty-nine feet seven inches, easterly forty-seven feet four and one-half inches, westerly forty-seven feet ten inches.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n21-1aw7wTu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—COUNTY OF QUEENS.—In the matter of the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 18th, 1899.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Edward Moran, (1,) Robert Moran, and Helen Moran his wife; Peter Moran and Harriett Moran, his wife; Frank Moran and Kate Moran, his wife; William Moran and Ann Moran, his wife; (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of the said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Paul Morand, deceased; the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Malcolm Moran, deceased; Annie Crow and James Crow, her husband; Norah Pratt and Eugene Pratt, her husband; (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said husbands, they are designated by fictitious names;) Sherman Moran and Teresa Moran, his wife, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the said wife, she is designated by a fictitious name;) Sarah M. Batchellor; Theodore Batchellor and Ellen Batchellor, his wife; William R. Batchellor and Mary Batchellor, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) Genevieve Hogan and Thomas Hogan, her husband, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said husband, he is designated by a fictitious name.)

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, April 21, 1899.

AMBROSE H. PURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 303 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York City.

To Eva Cohen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

AMBROSE H. PURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 303 West Fifty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

e24-1aw6wTu

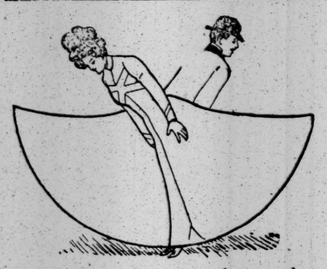
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiffs, against MARY L. GILL, George W. McGill, her husband, and Minnie E. Usher, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate at Riverdale, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of the premises hereby intended to be described on the westerly side of Palisade Avenue at a point thirty-three feet northerly of the north line of land now, or late, of William H. Appleton, and on the northerly line of South Avenue, and running thence along the westerly line of Palisade Avenue and north seventeen degrees east four hundred and fifty-six feet to the corner of land now, or late, of Albert G. Hyde; thence along said Hyde's land north eighty-eight degrees west, and passing fifty feet northwardly from the northeasterly corner of the house built upon said premises, north seventy-three degrees, west three hundred and forty feet to the easterly side of an alley; thence along the easterly side of said alley, south fifteen degrees west one hundred and seventy-five feet to the northerly side of South Avenue; thence along the northerly side of South Avenue, south sixty-four degrees and fifteen minutes east, one hundred and twenty-nine feet; thence still along the north side of South Avenue, on a line parallel with and thirty-three feet distant from the aforesaid William H. Appleton's land, south two degrees east, one hundred and thirty-six feet; thence still along the north side of South Avenue



Winter's been a long time coming; lots of warm welcomes for him here when he comes.

Everything in overcoats, $15 to $55.

Everything in suits $15 to $46.

Everything in underwear $1 to $10.

Everything every man and boy wears everywhere.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MOLINEUX TRIAL OPENED

People's Case Outlined to the Jury by Mr. Osborne.

DEATH OF BARNET DESCRIBED

Objection to Connecting This Case with the Murder of Mrs. Adams Overruled by the Recorder.

The trial of Roland Burnham Molineux for the murder by poison of Katherine J. Adams on Dec. 28, 1898, began in earnest yesterday in the Court of General Sessions before Recorder Goff and a jury that it had taken three weeks to choose. The theatre of the trial is the largest of the four rooms of the Court of General Sessions. Like the rest of the courtrooms, its acoustics are bad and its means of ventilation worse. In the early morning it is cold, and late in the afternoon its temperature is like that of the hot room of a Turkish bath. Windows cannot be opened without exposing some one to direct draught, and so the Court, the jury, the lawyers, and the witnesses swelter or shiver according to the time of day.

Most of the persons directly interested were in court early. There were Messrs. Weeks and Battle, the attorneys for the defense; Gen. Molineux, Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Collins, Chief of Detectives McClusky, experts in handwriting and pathology, chemists, newspaper men, and a few favored spectators, among whom there was but one woman. Only Molineux, Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who has charge of the prosecution, and the Recorder were absent. At 10:35 the Recorder arrived, and as soon as he was seated on the bench the crier called "Roland B. Molineux to the bar."

There was a bustle, with a craning of necks, as a door opened in the rear of the courtroom, and through the aisle with springy step came the trim, youthful figure of the defendant. His customary smile broadened as he came up the aisle and noticed the interest which his entry created. Before taking his seat between his counsel and his father he shook hands with the attorneys, with his father, with Handwriting Expert Carvalho, and with Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who is associated with the defense. Then he sat down, and throughout the day he seemed, as usual, the least interested person in the courtroom.

THE INDICTMENT READ.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne came in a moment later, and the trial was then opened with an innovation that tested the composure of the prisoner. Mr. Weeks asked that the indictment be read to the jury. Mr. Osborne did not object, and the Recorder said that while this was unusual in this country, he would allow it, but that according to the old custom the prisoner must stand during the reading. The clerk read the document with as much feeling as can be thrown into legal tautology. There are six counts in the indictment, and to the lay ear one sounded just the same as the others. For half an hour the prisoner stood and listened to the accusation of the Grand Jury. During the reading of the first count, when the clerk reached the words "She, the said Katherine J. Adams, then and there became mortally sick and distempered in her body," Molineux's hand went to his mouth in an attempt to mask a smile. He coughed several times and then seemed to put himself together, resolved not to let his sense of humor control him.

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Weeks made the usual motions to dismiss the indictment and that the District Attorney elect on which count to proceed to trial. Both were denied, and at 11:10 Mr. Osborne began his address to the jury.

Molineux followed the words of the prosecuting attorney closely, but the smile never left his face. Mr. Osborne began by telling the jury in a few words how a package containing poison had been sent to Harry Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and how Cornish had given that poison—cyanide of mercury—to Mrs. Adams. A number of times during the opening address Mr. Weeks interrupted with objections to Mr. Osborne's statements, but only once was his action of any avail. When Mr. Osborne attempted to erect a blackboard to show some peculiarities of handwriting, the Court ruled with Mr. Weeks that there was no necessity for it, and that the prosecutor must make his meaning clear through oral demonstration.

Mr. Osborne went at great length into the sending of the poison and pictured to the jury the inner workings of the sender's mind at the time. The sender, he said, had worked the scheme all out so that he was satisfied that no human being could trace it back to him.

"And he cared not who took it," said Mr. Osborne. "He sent it to the adversary and did not even give him the rattlesnake's chance of striking. Poisoning is a scientific business, gentlemen of the jury, and is becoming more and more so as years go by. From the history of the earliest known and recorded cases, the mistakes of one poisoner have been improved upon by those following."

THE QUESTION OF MOTIVE.

The question of motive was touched upon. "You must not look for a man with an all-consuming hatred for Cornish," said Mr. Osborne, "but for a man whose hatred for Cornish is strong and never ceasing—one that lasts all a man's life."

Mr. Osborne said the things the prosecution would attempt to prove were that Mrs. Kate J. Adams and Henry C. Barnet both died from the effects of the same poison sent through the mails. He said he would first establish beyond any reasonable doubt a motive for the person who sent the poison, and that the motive was a desire to rid himself of an adversary against whom the sender had a deep and lasting hatred.

"But," he added, "you will not be compelled to convict or return any verdict on such evidence. For the prisoner has dropped more than one stitch in the proceedings—he has dropped a whole spool of thread—and the case, which seemed at the outset most complicated, is at the present time the simplest case I ever participated in as counsel."

The greatest blow which the defense received was the refusal of the Recorder to instruct Mr. Osborne not to refer to the Barnet case. Mr. Weeks objected strenuously to this line of argument. He pointed out that the first indictment against Molineux had been dismissed by Justice Williams on account of the illegality of evidence touching the Barnet case, but Recorder Goff said that he could not tell in advance what the evidence would be, and allowed Mr. Osborne to get before the jury all the facts connected with Barnet's death. Mr. Weeks attempted to speak again on this point, but the Recorder shut him off short with the remark:

"We may as well understand now that when I rule I rule, and no further argument is necessary." There was no mistaking the tone in which this was delivered, and Mr. Weeks was silenced.

Mr. Osborne said he would produce a man who not only hated Cornish, but who hated Barnet as well. He referred to peculiarities in handwriting which, he said, were noticeable in all the samples he would introduce. When he referred to the letters written to certain patent medicine firms asking for samples, he said that the poisoner had given in one of them an accurate description of himself, in that he had said he was afflicted with a certain nervous trouble; that he contemplated matrimony; that he was thirty-one years old; that there had been consumption in his family, and that he measured 37 inches around the chest and 31 inches around the waist. This, he said, was Roland B. Molineux.

POINTS IN THE EVIDENCE.

Molineux, he said, was also the man who hated Cornish and Barnet; he could have in his possession, without question, quantities of cyanide of mercury; he used the kind of paper on which the requests for patent medicine samples were written; he knew that Hartigan & Co. of Newark sold silverware like the bottle holder; he spent part of his time in Newark and part in New York; he had hired the letter boxes; "and finally," said Mr. Osborne, "he is the only human being on earth who exactly fits every one of the requirements necessary to a complete identification."

The first direct reference to Molineux's marriage was made by Mr. Osborne almost at the close of his address. "Everything tends to show," he said, "that Roland B. Molineux liked and loved a woman. Here was a man, apparently, whose whole idea seemed to dwell upon women, who wrote for marriage guides, who contemplated matrimony, who constantly wrote for remedies. Suppose he should fear there should come a break between himself and this woman. Suppose he should go to her and plead with her for a speedy marriage. Suppose there should come along a strong and healthy man, good-looking and athletic, who was beginning to pay this woman marked attention. And suppose the man who wrote those letters and this woman should suddenly marry. What would you say to that? What would you think?

Continuing and speaking rapidly, Mr. Osborne declared that the man who could be at the New York General Post Office at 5 o'clock in the evening to mail letters, who wrote with such strong and invariable characteristics as he had described, who rented the letter box at 1,929 Broadway, who lived at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and who wrote the letters signed "H. C. Barnet" and "H. Cornish" was the prisoner at the bar.

Mr. Osborne spoke for three hours and a half, and at his request the Recorder adjourned court at the conclusion of the opening address. The taking of testimony will begin to-day at 10:30.

The action of the Recorder in excluding curious persons from the courtroom led to the making of a motion before Justice Beach in the Supreme Court yesterday, wherein a lawyer asked for a writ of mandamus to compel the Recorder to admit him to the court, claiming that the trial of Molineux would be null and void unless the public was excluded for sufficient cause. Justice Beach promptly denied the motion.

WORK FOR SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Woman's National Alliance Hears Reports and Elects Officers.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Hubbell, Secretary of the New York Sabbath Committee, and the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, spoke at the fifth annual meeting yesterday of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, in the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Hubbell reviewed the work done by the Sabbath Committee toward preventing the sale of merchandise on Sunday and the closing of Sunday theatres. He advised the introduction of a bill prohibiting the opening of fairs on Sunday, with special reference to the coming Pan-American Exposition.

Dr. Meredith, after referring to the scenes of Sunday desecration he had witnessed at Coney Island, declared that 500 men whom he could name would be able to stop them. He traced the lack of Sunday observance to the neglect of religious training in the home.

Dr. Meredith touched on the subject of the Sunday newspapers.

"A man has body, intellect, and spirit," he said. "His body calls him to lie in bed late on Sunday morning, but his intellect calls upon him to rise and exercise his mind. Yet he may not take up his time with reading the papers, for his spirit calls him to worship."

The auxiliaries reported their progress during the year. The annual reports showed a membership of 805, an increase over last year of 120. The receipts for the year were $1,507.11 and the expenses $1,459.

The old Board of Directors was re-elected, with the exception of Mrs. P. C. Lounsbury, who was succeeded by Mrs. Stephen Smith. Miss St. Clair was made an honorary Director.

Mrs. Darwin R. James was re-elected President. The other officers re-elected were: Vice Presidents—Mrs. A. Alexander, Mrs. D. J. Burrell, Mrs. Horace Green, Miss E. S. Hamilton, Mrs. William M. Isaacs, Miss S. R. Kendall, Mrs. Madeleine S. Rogers, and Mrs. Theodore Weston; Treasurer—Mrs. Frank R. Van Nest; Recording Secretary—Miss Matilda Kay. Miss Isabella M. Territt was elected Corresponding Secretary, and also Field Secretary pro tem.

Mazet Hearing at Astor House.

The Mazet committee will resume its sessions at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning in Parlor 74 at the Astor House. These quarters were secured only after considerable search for accommodation in some public building. Mr. Moss said the committee would probably be in active operation until Jan. 1.

Ladies' Hosiery.

Black Cashmere Stockings,—Opera lengths,—gauze to heavy-weight,—regular and out sizes,—plain or embroidered.

100 dozen. Black Cashmere Stockings,—plain,—medium weight,
30 cents per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Trimmed Millinery.

Sale of the remainder of the season's stock,—including imported and original models.

Latest designs and trimmings for street, carriage or theatre,
$15.00 Each;
Value $25.00 to $50.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

STERN BROTHERS

Men's Shirt Department

direct attention to another sale of

Colored Dress Shirts at 95c
open front and back, stud-holes, cuffs attached, the highest grade
Value $2.00

White Dress Shirts at $1.45
2100 linen bosom, fine quality of muslin, reinforced throughout, custom finish, five styles.

Pajamas and Night Shirts
of Silk, Cheviot, Madras, Flannel and Natural Wool, in all grades.

West Twenty-Third Street

LEGAL NOTES.

WILL NOT SUBSCRIBED AT THE END.—The will of Isabella Andrews, offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court of Kings County, was written upon a blank or printed form, consisting of a single sheet of paper folded in the middle so as to make four pages. At the top of the first page was the printed introduction, following which were several dispository provisions, the page being complete in itself. The reverse side of the first page was headed "third page," and contained the clause appointing executors, the testimonium clause, and the attestation clause, all of which were printed and had been properly filled up. The page at the right of this last-mentioned page was headed "second page," and contained the continuation of the dispository provisions, wholly in writing, which extended to the end of the page. The Second Appellate Division, by a divided court, has affirmed the decision of the Surrogate denying probate of the will. The court holds, by Justice Cullen, that the will was not entitled to be admitted to probate because not subscribed by the testator at the end of it, as required by the statute. Justice Cullen says that were it not for decisions in like cases in the Court of Appeals, they would hold the will to be good; but entirely against their first impressions, and solely under the stress of authority, they hold that the decision of the Surrogate was correct. Presiding Justice Goodrich, in a dissenting opinion, concurred in by Justice Woodward, said that to hold that the will was not actually signed at its end, when the page on which the signature appeared was marked "third page," and was preceded by another page, marked "second page," was to defeat the will of the testator. "The highest duty of courts," the Presiding Justice said, "is to ascertain what is just, and many cases may be found where, having ascertained this, the courts have bent their energies to the doing of exact justice, even where a technical reading of a statute might prevent it."

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HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Catherine Mooney in 1887 obtained a decree of limited divorce from her husband, James Mooney, with an allowance of $80 a month alimony. After a few years the husband stopped making regular payments, so that in 1894 he was in default several hundred dollars. Payment of the arrears was enforced through Mrs. Mooney's attorney, and application by the husband for a reduction of the amount of the alimony was successfully resisted, and subsequent payment was enforced by the same attorney. Then Mr. Mooney mortgaged his property to the Citizens' Savings Bank, and a subsequent sale of the property on foreclosure by the bank, in June, 1898, resulted in a surplus of $11,150. One-third of this sum was, in proceedings by this attorney, directed to be deposited with the City Chamberlain to secure Mrs. Mooney's right of dower. The Chamberlain was to keep the money invested during the joint lives of husband and wife, the income, after the husband's death, to be paid to the wife during her life. There was also retained $4,000 as security for payment of alimony. Though the feelings of husband and wife toward each other were then very bitter, Mrs. Mooney recently executed a relinquishment of her claim to the moneys so retained, and consented that the order made in the matter be vacated. Mrs. Mooney's attorney objected, claiming he had a lien upon the fund for his services. Justice Scott yesterday granted the application to vacate the orders, holding that the Court had no power to enforce the attorney's application by summary process, even if the attorney has a right of action, that did not imply a lien upon this fund, which would require its further retention in the hands of the Chamberlain.

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EXCAVATION OF LAND UNDER WATER.—William M. Tebo, an owner of land under the waters of New York Bay, at Twenty-fourth Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in constructing a dry dock upon it, excavated such land and adjoining land belonging to the State of New York, without having a license from the latter, to a depth of twenty-six feet, which far exceeded the natural depth of water at that place. The excavation caused the collapse of a wharf owned by Alexander M. White, standing on land adjoining that of the State, which wharf did not increase the pressure upon the excavating owner's soil. In a suit by Mr. White to recover damages for injury to his wharf, a judgment in his favor against Mr. Tebo, in the Kings County Special Term, has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, that the excavating owner was liable to the owner of the wharf for the injury to that structure.

Election of Church Trustees.

The congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon elected Francis Forbes a member of the Board of Trustees, to fill the unexpired term of the late Robert Bonner. Charles P. Britton, William C. McGibbon, and Alfred Vondermuhll were elected Trustees for a term of three years, to succeed John W. Auchincloss, Robert W. Stuart, and George F. Vietor, who retire Dec. 15.

Clearing Sale of
Rugs.

Commencing
Tuesday, Dec. 5th.

37 Extra Quality Persian Carpets,
13.4x10.5 ft. to 17x14 ft.,
$68 to $150
each.

38 Rare Afghanistan Carpets,
$50 to $75.
reduced from $65 to $110.

163 Fine Antique Persian & Daghestan Rugs,
$15.50.

The last is one lot of six bales, and are sold at about one-half regular value.

Note: Purchases in this sale will be reserved for holiday delivery, if desired.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

One of the attractive things our stores have for Christmas shoppers.

House Coats,

Brown and sage-green plaids (reversible), *$4.75.*

Blue, brown, garnet, solid colors, quilted, satin trimmed, *$5.00.*

English double-faced cloth, *$6.50 to $9.50.*

All the finer grades up to *$18.00.*

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Presents well worthy Rome's Imperial Lord."

Among all the beautiful articles suitable for rich Yuletide gifts, none is as truly glorious as a handsome Oriental rug.

CARABAGHS & HAMADANS,
(Averaging 5x3.3 ft.,)
$5.50
(Value $10.00).

SHIRVANS & DAGHESTANS,
(Averaging 5.8x3.6 ft.,)
$12.50
(Value $18.00 to $20.00).

Also a fine lot of fine antique Persian Pieces, averaging 6.2x3.9 feet, at $27.50. (Value $40.00 to $45.00.)

Nothing could be more appropriate and acceptable for holiday gifts.

Christmas Furniture Novelties are fast being chosen, and as we cannot finish duplicates in time for Christmas this year, do not longer delay your choice.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CARPETS.

Great Clearing-up Sale

in all different grades of odd pieces and patterns that we do not intend duplicating.

ALL AT REMNANT PRICES.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Complete assortment, both foreign and domestic, from a small mat to the largest carpet sizes.

Special Sale of
CHENILLE RUGS,
woven in one piece in large carpet sizes, at
$25.00 each.

These rugs are equal in effect to an Oriental.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO
Sixth Ave. & 13th & 14th Sts.

THE DEAF CURED FREE
next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.

ANNUAL WINTER SALE

Blankets, Comfortables, Household Linens.

BLANKETS,—1,000 pairs of Eastern & California wool, $1.50 to $21.00 per pair.

WRAPPER BLANKETS,—for lounge or bath robes, $3.25 to $12.00 each.

ITALIAN SLUMBER ROBES, handsome Roman stripes, $2.00 each.

COMFORTABLES, covered with silkaline, sateen or silk, $1.00 to $35.00 each.

LINENS.
Napkins - - - - - - $1.50 to $25.00 per dozen.
Table Cloths - - - - - - $1.50 to $65.00 each.
Lunch Sets,—(cloth and napkins) - $5.50 to $40.00 per set.
D'OYLEYS. Centre Pieces. Bureau Scarfs.
TOWELS. $1.25 to $18.00 per dozen.
PILLOW SHAMS. Fine Swiss Cambric and embroidered linen,
$1.00 to $12.50 per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SALE OF
STERLING SILVER ARTICLES.
At Manufacturer's Prices.

2,000 Vinaigrettes, Match Boxes, Scissors, Infants' Rattles, Desk and Manicure Pieces,
65 cents each;
Formerly 85 cents to $2.00

Nail Files, Cuticle Knives, Button or Glove Hooks,
25 cents each;
Former price 50 and 75 cents

Cut Glass, Silver Mounted Bottles, for salts, vaseline and mucilage,
$1.00 each;
Value $1.50 to $3.00

Cologne Bottles,—silver deposit on glass,
$2.95;
Formerly $3.50 to $5.00

Flasks,—cut glass, silver mounted,
$3.75;
Value $5.00

Silver backed, Bonnet and Velvet Brushes,
$1.25 and $1.45;
Formerly $1.75 and $1.95

Cloth Brushes,—large size,
$2.50;
Former price $3.45

Hair Brushes,—large size,
$2.65 and $5.75;
Formerly $3.75 and $7.50

Militaire Brushes,
$5.00 per pair;
Value $7.00

Mirrors, with ring handle,
$5.75;
Formerly $7.75

Mirrors, with long handle,
$6.75;
Value $8.75

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SALE OF
SILK LENGTHS.
For the holidays.

8,000 Waist lengths,—plain or fancy taffetas and novelty weaves,
$1.60 to $5.00 per pattern;
Value $3.00 to $10.00

5,000 Skirt lengths,—plain or fancy silks,—8 to 10 yards,—colors and black,
$4.00 to $15.00 per length;
Value $6.00 to $25.00

3,500 dress lengths,—plain and a variety of figured weaves,—colors and black,—12 to 16 yards,
$6.00 to $18.00;
Value $10.00 to $35.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

West 14th St.
COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS
1807. TRADE MARK 1878

"Now I am in a Holiday Humor."
—As You Like It.

Our showrooms are in a holiday humor now. Scores of new and hasty suggestions for every gift lover.

LADIES' GOLDEN OAK DESKS,
(Carved front, French legs),
$4.25
(Value $5.25).

Any chosen bit of daintiness and comfort from our stock of carpets, rugs, furniture, or bric-à-brac will prove a bit of lasting good will to its recipient.

"Long Credit" allows the payments to wait till the New Year ship comes in.

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COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
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APPROPRIATE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Parlor Suits.
Three-Piece Parlor Suits of Inlaid Mahogany, covered in Silk Damask or Plush.
Regular Price 25.00,
Special 16.50

Morris Chairs.
Five Hundred of them in Golden Oak and Mahogany finish, Reversible Velour Cushions.
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Golden Oak and Mahogany finish Rockers, highly polished.
Regular Price 4.00,
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Desks.
A Large Assortment of Oak and Mahogany finish Desks, highly polished.
Regular Price, 10.00,
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An immense Stock of Parlor, Bedroom, Library and Dining Room Furniture in all the Newest and Richest Designs at Very Attractive Prices.

All Cash Purchases delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City, (except Bicycles and Sewing Machines.)
Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.
6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
57th St. and 7th Ave.
Marvelous Exhibition, Wonderful Demonstration, Illustrated Lecture, Deaf Cured Free
Friday, December 8, 1899, Afternoon and Evening, at 2 and 8.
Admission Free.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Frid., Dec. 8, at 2 P. M. Sat., Dec. 9, at 8:15 P. M.
Program: Overture, "Freischuetz," —Weber; Concerto for Piano, E flat maj.—Liszt, Mr. MAX HAMBOURG; Symphonic Prologue, "Wilhelm Ratcliff," conducted by the composer, FELIX WEINGARTNER; Symphony, A minor,—Mendelssohn. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

CARNEGIE HALL. 27th Season. 1899—1900.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Fri. aft., Dec. 29, at 2, and Sat. Eve., Dec. 30, at 8.
"THE MESSIAH."
Thursday Evening, April 5, at 8.
"BACH'S MASS IN B MINOR."
Subscription Sale now open at box office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, December 7, at 3.
Song Recital by
MR. DAVID BISPHAM
kindly assisted by
MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
Reserved seats, $1.50, now on sale at Schuberth's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wed. Eve., Dec. 6, at 8:15. Second Pianoforte Recital by **MR. ARTHUR WHITING**
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
West 66th St., near Columbus Av.
Open to the public daily except Mondays. HOCKEY MATCH
TO-NIGHT, at 8:15 o'clock,
Hockey Club of N. Y. vs. Yale University.
Admission 50 cents. Skates free.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. MARIE TAVARY. 15, 25, 50c. Moving Pictures (new) DE FORREST'S, WILSON FAMILY, &c. Cont. Perf.

PALACE 58th and 3d Av. EZRA KENDALL. 15, 25, 50c. HALL & STALEY. Moving Pictures, Clarice Vance, others. Cont. Perf.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Eves., 8:20. Mats., 2.
MR. KENDAL, Special Wed. Mat.
MRS. KENDAL, Regular Mat. Sat.
In Their London Success, The Elder Miss Blossom.

CASINO! TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MAT. SAT. AT 2. Souv. Nght, Dec. 22. 100th Performance
7TH THRONGED WEEK! ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY in The Singing Girl!

THE DEWEY. Matinee To-Day. Weber & Fields' HURLY-BURLY CO.
East 14th St. Mlle. Alcide Capitaine, Binns & Binns, &c.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR
Evs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2. SEATS ON SALE FOR NEXT 4 WEEKS.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. FELIX MORRIS & CO. in "KERRY."
THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. 33d & B'way. Sat. Mat. only.
ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.
BUY NOW FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

KNABE HALL, 5th Av. & 20th St., Tuesday Evening, Dec. 5th, at 8:15. Third Piano Recital, **JOSEF WEISS**
Seats $1.00, at Knabe's, 154 5th Av.

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BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.
MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY
Biggest hit of all.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The Great Rural Drama, "WAY DOWN EAST"
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

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EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Harlem Opera House. Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in The Girl in the Barracks. Evs. 8:15. Matinée Sat. 2:15.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. JAMES O'NEILL in THE MUSKETEERS. Saturday Night, MONTE CRISTO.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15. Great London Success **A GREEK SLAVE.**

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. TH.3 WEEK—THE CHARITY BALL.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. 42d St. B'wy-7th Av. Mat. Sat., 2:15. THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....at 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées WED. and SAT.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY, FIRST ANNUAL SEASON at this theatre, HENRY ARTHUR JONES'S 4-act Comedy, entitled
The Maneuvers of Jane

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. FOURTH MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Entire First Act of Beethoven's FIDELIO followed by
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Adm. 25c
Nxt. wk, Mon., Tues., Il Trovatore. Wed. Mat. & Ev., Romeo & Juliet. Thu. Fri. Carmen. Sat. Mat. Ev. Aida

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinée Saturday.
Whirl-I-Gig & The Other Way.
Thurs. Evg., Dec. 7, First Production of BARBARA FIDGETY.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Mats. Mon. & Sat., 2:15. Evs. 8:15. **The Great BIG HIT.** "ROUND NEW YORK" & Sherlock Holmes Burlesque. JEFFRIES & SHARKEY in living pictures as Gladiators.

Theatre Comique (The House That Jack Built) Broadway and 29th St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY. ORCH., 50c.
Our Own Stock Burlesque Co. & Chorus of 40, in Haddy Dotty A Terrific Hit.

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HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. BIJOU MIDWINTER CIRCUS.

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A GIGANTIC TRIUMPH.
FRANK DANIELS
In Victor Herbert's New Comic Opera, **THE AMEER.**

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | **THE TYRANNY OF TEARS**

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Sat.
"A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD.
Wm. Gillette In His New Play, **Sherlock Holmes**

Charles Frohman's **Criterion Theatre** B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JULIA MARLOWE | **BARBARA FRIETCHIE**
Dec. 11—50th Time, Julia Marlowe Pictorial Souv.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. Last 5 nights. Last Wed. & Sat. Mats. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. **MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES.** Dec. 11—"Wheels Within Wheels."

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Saturday Matinée at 2.
MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD.**
FAREWELL WEEK. **CYRANO DE BERGERAC**
Week of Dec. 11, **BEAU BRUMMELL** Seats Ready Thursday.

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Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
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THE NEW YORK. Eve., 8:15. Popular Prices. MATINEE DAILY at 2:15. BIOGRAPH PICTURES.
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IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat Sat. To-night, (pop. pr.) "PFARRER von KIRCHFELD." Wednesday, "HOFGUNST."